THE TWELVE PAGES:

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,411—NEW SERIES, BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
12th Aug	PERSIA	8000	...	...
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10500
26th "	CALEDONIA	8000	...	...
2nd Sept	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11500
9th "	OCEANA	7000	...	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
23rd "	ARABIA	3000	...	...
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10500
7th Octr	EGYPT	8000	...	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
21st "	PERSIA	8000	...	...
28th "	MANTUA b	11000	CHINA	8000

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

b The "MANTUA" proceeds direct to LONDON via MALTA and passengers for MARSEILLES tranship at PORTSAID to the "CHINA."

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

6th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
13th "	PERSIA	8000	...	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
27th "	OCEANA	7000	...	...
3rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11500
10th "	CHINA	8000	...	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
24th "	ARABIA	3000	...	...
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10500	...	...
9th "	EGYPT	8000	...	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
23rd "	ARCADIA	7000	...	...
30th "	PERSIA	8000	...	...
6th April.	MARMORA	10500	...	...
13th "	MOOLTAN	10000	...	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
27th "	MANTUA	11000	...	...
4th May.	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
11th "	ARABIA	3000	...	...
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
	EGYPT	8000	...	...

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 528 or Rs. 627	Rs 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE)

CORONATION DURBAR AT DELHI

(12th December, 1911.)

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1911	Due Bombay about 1911	Leave Karachi about 1911	Leave Bombay about 1911
Trafford Hall	5321	12 July	5 Aug.	25 Aug.	...
City of Calcutta	7512	22 July	14 Aug.	2 Sept.	...
City of Lahore	7163	1 Augt.	24 Aug.	13 Sept.	...
City of Athens	5594	21 Augt.	12 Sept.	...	30 Sept.
City of York	7810	19 Sept.	11 Oct.	31 Oct.	...
City of Vienna	4677	30 Sept.	25 Oct.	...	15 Nov.
City of Benares	6973	7 Oct.	29 Oct.	22 Nov.	...
City of London	3010	14 Oct.	4 Nov.	For Calcutta	
Trafford Hall	5321	23 Oct.	17 Nov.	9 Dec.	...
City of Lahore	7163	30 Oct.	21 Nov.	16 Dec.	19 Dec.
City of Birmingham	7009	4 Nov.	27 Nov.	23 Dec.	...
City of Athens	5594	16 Nov.	9 Dec.	8 Jan'12	6 Jan'12
City of York	7810	16 Dec.	8 Jan'12	29 Jan.	1 Feb.
City of Glasgow	6523	13 Jan'12.	4 Feb.	26 Feb.	29 Feb.
Trafford Hall	5321	23 Jan.	17 Feb.	13 Mar	...
City of Calcutta	7512	3 Feb.	26 Feb.	23 Mar.	26 Mar.
City of Birmingham	7009	10 Feb.	4 Mar.	3 Apl.	...
City of Athens	5594	29 Feb.	14 Mar.	31 Mar.	13 Apll
City of Manchester	5551	2 Mar.	25 Mar.	17 Apl.	...
City of York	7810	12 Mar.	4 Apl.	27 Apl.	30 Apl.
City of Corinth	5443	26 Mar.	18 Apl	11 May	14 May
City of Glasgow	6523	10 Apr.	3 May	25 May	28 May

N.B.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except the City of Vienna, Trafford Hall and City of Corinth.

FARES	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To Marseilles	573	891	429	649
" London via Marseilles	603	1,091	449	839
" Liverpool	605	937	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares aforesaid include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE.
in connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ld.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—

9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *

* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Dumra	1695	Thurs.	17th Aug.	9 a.m.	direct.
Lhasa	2184	Fri.	18th Aug.	6 a.m.†	direct.

†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 17th Aug. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Madura," 1,956 tons, sailing on Tuesday, 15th August, calling at ports, as inducement offers, for particulars, of which apply to the undersigned.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons, sailing on or about Saturday 12th August, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lalpoora," 3269 tons, to sail on or about 12th August.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

12th August, 1911.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.	
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Sep.	1911
Africa	4720	E. Seberich	1st Octr	"
Bohemia	4284	G. Gillhuber	16th "	"
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Nov.	"
Bregenz	3305	A. Petris	16th "	"
Africa	4720	E. Seberich	1st Dec,	"
Bohemia	4284	G. Gillhuber	16th "	"
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Jan,	1912.
Bregenz	3305	A. Petris	16th "	"

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
China	6,017	P. Pavisich	27th Dec. 1911.
Fr. Ferdinand	6,046	B. Cobol	28th Jan. 1912.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.
ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London	" 545 " 635*
Saloon Class to London and back	" 865 " 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 525
Intermediate Class to London	" 445
Intermediate Class to London and back	" 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675
Saloon Class to London	" 545 to 585
" Class to London and back	" 865 to 945

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Austria	G. Baicich	7588	24th Aug. 1911.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.

52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharge (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath. Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI
MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted,
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received; rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, LONDON E.C.

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque J'Outremer.)
WALTER MURRAY GUTHRIE, Esq., (Director of the London Joint Stock Bank Ltd.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq., Chairman.
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the interest for the half year is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits fixed for one year and shorter periods, at rates which may be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital ..... " 17,62,500
Reserve Fund ..... " 5,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.
Agents and Correspondents throughout India.
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.
BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods between October and May.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.
Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager
Standard Buildings Bombay, 31st December, 1910.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... " 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... " 16,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE '15' H. P.
NOISELESS AND SMOKELESS
NAPIER.

IS the IDEAL CAR, because of its low cost of upkeep—its absolute reliability and lack of trouble of any kind. For the man who likes to drive himself it is unequalled by any other car made.

Built for City use and ease of control
in crowded streets, it is equally efficient
in every other respect for country use.

Climbs hills 1 in 4 noiselessly and swiftly. Has a speed of 45 miles per hour, and, its design is a marvel of the body builder's art, may we send a Car to take you for a trial spin to convince you that it is in every detail the PROVED BEST CAR?

SOLE AGENTS:—
MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

150° "SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL. 150°

"SHELL" "SHELL"

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED
"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA.

150° TEST

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET
"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" "SHELL"

IMPORTED BY
THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,
GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

150° 150°

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
ENERGICAL SYRUP"
THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood etc.

SOLE AGENTS:
V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FRESH GRUYERE PARMESAN GORGONZOLA, DUTCH BALLS in tin foil, CHEDDAR LOAFS CAMEMBERT in tins, (cheeses).

MACCARONI VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assortments Pure genuine OLIVE OIL of the Olives.

PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

Just to hand real RUSSIAN HERRINGS in small Kegs, sold loose at 4 ans. each.

Our GRIGNOLINO (CLARET) WINE is genuine and unadulterated now in great demand. Rs. 12 per dozen bottles.

Various other Brands of High Class Wines.

Singapore Rattan CHAIRS, Settees, tables, and Easy Chairs always in stock.

ANOTHER
10,000 MILES

on one Dunlop cover. This time on a Taxi-cab, the hardest and most unfair wear that a tyre can have.

The Manager of Messrs. Wright and Jackson, Brook House Garage, Sefton Park, Liverpool, wrote on January 10th 1911, as follows:—

"We are sending you to-day one 815 × 105 Dunlop cover recently taken off one of our 14/16 horse power Belsize cars. Our reason for so doing is to express to you our satisfaction with the wear your tyres are giving us. This tyre has covered 10,000 miles, which in our opinion is in every way satisfactory, taking into consideration the various kinds of roads encountered in our class of work. The fact that the tyre has worn down to the last shred of canvas is ample proof of the superiority of the casing, considering that the cover ran throughout without a single burst."

DUNLOP

Tyers are made to wear.

MADRAS OFFICE ... ... 188 c, Mount Road,
BOMBAY OFFICE ... ... 3, Wallace Street.

B. O. C. KEROSINES { WATERLILY 150° F. / CHUKKER 125° F. / VICTORIA 125° F.

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.
MOTOR GREASES.

Specially Prepared for
MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.

BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.,
Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 83,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE
Empire of India Life Office
WITH THOSE OF
ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET
To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.
Managers.

HAM, BACON AND CHEESE.

PRIME'S CUMBERLAND HAM	in canvas ...	Rs. 1-2	per lb.
" "	" cooked on cut ...	" 2-8	"
BEST WILTSHIRE BACON	" ...	Re. 1-0	"
FINEST GRUYERE CHEESE	" ...	" 1-0	"
PRIME'S ENGLISH CHEDDAR	" ...	" 1-0	"
MIDGET GOUDAS, in tins	each ...	" 1-0	
CREME DE LA CREME, in tins about 4lbs. each	...	Rs. 3-0	

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 325. Telegrams:—"MONGIBROS,"—BOMBAY.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas Chairs of latest Designs, made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Queen Street, Fort.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified for information that I, ADAMJI MULLA ABDULALLY, propose erecting a THEATRE at New Churney Road, on the vacant ground belonging to the Improvement Trust, and numbered 52, Scheme III admeasuring about 1,200 sq. yds, and situated in the Municipal D. Ward.

Notice is hereby given that any objections to the erection of the said THEATRE should be received by the COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, Bombay, not later than the 22nd day of August, 1911, that is within 14 days from the issue of this notice.

Bombay, 7th August, 1911.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V., by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MANBAI, widow of KHOJA HIRJI KARMALI, late of Bombay, Khoja inhabitant, deceased,

GOOLAM HOOSEIN MONJI, of Bombay, Khoja inhabitant, residing at Telli Moholla outside the Fort of Bombay, a servant in the employ of Messrs. Ali Mahomed Fazulbhoy, the sister's son of the said deceased.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this seventh day of August in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eleven and in the Second year of our Reign.

A. M. KAJIJI, Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
The 7th day of August, 1911.
Messrs. DADACHANJI AND POCHA, Petitioners' Attorneys.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

NORTH-EAST ROUTE. Corridor—Restaurant Car Express between Bombay and Delhi, from 1st November.

NORTH-WEST ROUTE. Mail Train between Bombay and Delhi from 1st November, via Ahmedabad, Abu and Jaipur. Restaurant Car between Ahmedabad and Ajmer.

DOWN.		DOWN.	
Bombay (Colaba)	D. 22 0	Bombay (Colaba)	D. 21-30
Delhi	A. 6-45	Delhi	A. 8-45
UP.		UP.	
Delhi	D. 22-45	Delhi	D. 21-0
Bombay (Colaba)	A. 7-20	Bombay (Colaba)	A. 8-15

ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAINS will be run when necessary leaving Bombay in the evening and arriving at Delhi at a convenient hour in the morning.

Passengers holding RETURN TICKETS by the B. B. & C. I. Railway broad-gauge route to Delhi have the option of using the Metre-gauge route via Ahmedabad on either the outward or return journey.

QUICK DESPATCH OF GOODS TO DELHI.

A Special Fast Express Goods Service will run daily by the Broad-gauge route for the conveyance of Motor Cars, Carriages, Horses, Furniture, etc.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 3rd August, 1911.

TRADE MARK

"LAXATETTES."

No appetite?
Bad taste in the mouth?
Tongue coated?
Pain in the Stomach and Bowels?
Head ache?
Pimples?
Sallow Complexion?

LOOK OUT!

THAT'S NATURE'S DANGER SIGNAL!
If you don't take yourself in hand right away there's
Trouble ahead for you—a big Doctor's bill, at least.

"LAXATETTES" WILL LIVEN YOUR LIVER,
STIMULATE—STOMACH SCRETIONS,
FORCE THE BOWELS TO DO THEIR WORK,
Quietly, Naturally, Gently, Without Shocking the System.

Twenty-Five of Them Cost but One Rupee. For Mofussil One Rupee Four Annas, Postage Paid. Value-payable.

To be had from the Proprietors PERIN and Co., from KEMP and Co., and S. BROTHERS, and Co., etc.

WE SEND YOU FREE
A SAMPLE COPY OF

INDUSTRY.

A monthly Journal Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities, starting of small mechanical industries etc. etc.

New features, including illustrations, are added in the second year.

Royal Ed. Rs. 2. People's Ed. Re. 1-3.

For Readers—
Interesting Throughout.

For Advertisers—
Absolutely sure medium.

Free sample copy and revised Adv. rates.

Please write to the MANAGER,
"INDUSTRY," Shambazar, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT.
A
POPULAR PROGRAMME
OF
POPULAR PICTURES,
FOOLSHEAD.
The "EXCELSIOR" Comedian.
A DOG AND TWO LITTLE MISSES.
A Charming little Story in Pictures.
THE GENERAL'S FATE.
An Episode in the LIFE OF NAPOLEON,
AND
OTHER NEW PICTURES.
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY 3
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.
TO-MORROW.
SUNDAY, JULY 13th.
GRAND PRIZE SHOW.
at 7 P. M.
ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER WATCHES given away.

SKATING RINK.

PRACTICE SESSIONS:—Daily 8 to 9 A.M.
EVENING SESSIONS:—TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS only, 6 to 8 with Band.
NIGHT SESSIONS:—MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, 9-30 to 11-30.
BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

POONA SIXTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 19TH AUGUST, 1911.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M., on MONDAY, 14th August, 1911.

J. E. HUGHES,
Ag. Secretary, W. I. T. C.
Poona, 9th Aug. 1911.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

JJ&S

PURE POT STILL WHISKEY

The fine flavour and exceptionally high quality of John Jameson's Whiskey have made it

Famous for over 100 years.

JOHN JAMESON & SONS, LIMITED, DUBLIN.

Distillers to H.M. The King.

IMPORTANT TO PRINTERS & PROPRIETORS OF PRINTING PRESSES.

THE following PRINTING PRESSES, MACHINERY and PLANT are to be SOLD immediately at a very LOW PRICE to make room for new Machinery in the "Bombay Gazette" Press :—

2 Type casting Machines.
1 Ruling Machine.
2 Treadle Machines.
2 Cutting Machines.
2 Very large Printing Machines.
2 Small Printing Machines.
1 Backing Machine (for Bookbinding).
1 Large Press for Printing Copper Plates.
1 Lithograph Press.

The above can be seen in working order at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

For Particulars and price, see the GENERAL MANAGER.

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS,

TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

APPLY EARLY TO
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE AGENTS
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BRANDON & CO., Victoria Terminus, and Messrs. DENISON & CO. Hummum Street, Fort.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order," and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8 Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

ENGLISH ART PORCELAIN Co.—Old Apollo Hotel Colaba.—Show-room of Tea, Dinner, Dessert, Washing Sets, Vases &c. Compare our rates with market before buying.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE OF EXTREME REDUCTIONS—Gents and Ladies Metal, Silver and Gold Watches, Table and Office Clocks, Time Pieces, Rolled Gold Watch Chains and Jewellery. Apply for Illustrated Suppliments.—ESSOOFALLY HIPTOOLA, Abdool Rheman Street, Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

REPAIRS TO MOTOR CARS.—That is our speciality. No work too small, none too large. Honest and intelligent workmanship. No broken promises. THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING CO., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9. care of 'Bombay Gazette" Office

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '82 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

FOR SALE,—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are best in the World.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 403, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4 31/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 3 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—9½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000. 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand I) printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK.
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 0 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	do.
do. 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 0 0	per 8 gallons
Camel 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Sandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED, CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ltd.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ltd."

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
IMPORTANT TO TAILORS, MERCHANTS AND GENTLEMEN.

AUCTION SALE of pieces of superior black venetians, Coatings, Suiting Flannels, Tweeds, Whipcords, White Serge, Cricket Flannels, etc., suitable for the occasion of the Parsee New Year Day.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 12th August, 1911, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, opposite Treacher and Co., and next to King and Co., in Meadows Street, Fort, by order of the firm concerned the balance of a consignment of superior woollen piece-goods received per s. s. "Persia" comprising:—

Fancy checked, vicuna, covert and worsted coatings, black super venetians, black and blue venetian coatings black superior broadcloth, fancy suiting and tennis flannels, colored tweed suiting, super real whipcords, Scotch tweeds, white twill serge, fancy check and shephard trouserings, white striped and cricket flannels etc., of 3 to 12 yards in length.

The remnants will be sold singly to suit the requirements of the purchasers and are on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Bombay, 12th August, 1911.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

THE SALE of Immoveable Property at Ripon Road, near Byculla, that was advertised to take place by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Hasanali Mulla Hakimji, the mortgagor, on Sunday, the 13th day of August, 1911, is POSTPONED till further notice.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, situate at Dadar, near Portuguese Church Road, out of Fort, Bombay.

Under instructions from and by the order of Messrs Manecklal and Tyabji, attorneys for the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mrs. Anna Domigo Miranda and Domnic Frances Miranda, the mortgagors, and in pursuant to the power of sale granted to the mortgagee by virtue of an indenture of mortgage bearing date the 13th day of April, 1910, Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., Auctioneers, will, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of August, 1911, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property on the premises, at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.) in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax tenure land or ground, containing by admeasurement 9608 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the northern side of Portuguese Church Road, at Dadar, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 290-214, and New No. 3982, 3864; Old Survey No. 347, and New Survey No. 1470, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G Ward No. 4326, 4327, 4328, 4329 and 4,330 and Street No. 686, 687, 688, 689 and 690, and bounded as follows i. e.:—On or towards the east by the Portuguese Church Road, on or towards the west by the public passage, on or towards the north by the property of Anna Alerico and Domigo Valles, and on or towards the south by a Public Tank.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Manecklal and Tyebji, Solicitors, for the mortgagee, at their office Dady House, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY,
Situate at Khetwadi Back Road out of Fort, Bombay.

Under instructions from Mr. Pestonji Cowasji Kentinwalla the executor of the will of the late Mr. E. H. Jalbhoy, deceased, Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of August, 1911, at 4-30 o'clock (S.T.), in the afternoon, the following two immoveable properties. The said properties will be sold either together or separately, as may be deemed expedient at the time of sale.

PARTICULARS.

First.—All that piece of leasehold land situate at Khetwadi Back Road in Bombay, admeasuring 173 1-4 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 492, New Nos. 14011, etc., Old Survey Nos. 12, 11, 10 and 9, and New Survey Nos. 5524 and 5587, and bounded on the East by a Sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Bomanji Edulji Cooper, on the West by the Falkland Road 3rd Cross Lane, on the North by the property hereinafter secondly described and on the South by the Khetwadi Back Road, which said premises bear Municipal D Ward No. 2112 and Street No. 55-59.

Secondly,—All that piece of leasehold land situate at Falkland Road, 3rd Cross Lane in Bombay admeasuring 112 1-2 square yards or thereabouts and bearing the same Collector's Nos. as herein abovementioned, and bounded on the East by a Sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Kulsambi Khodabax on the West by the Falkland Road, 3rd Cross Lane, on the North by the Sweeper's passage and beyond that by the metal foundery of Cassum Mahomed Mitha and on the South by the property hereinabove first describes which said premises bear Municipal D Ward No. 2114, Street No. 3.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors for the Executor, at their office No. 18, Esplanade Road within the Fort, or to the undersigned auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers,
Bombay, 12th August, 1911.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES, at Parel Road.

Under instructions from Mr. Sooleman Cassam Haji Mitha, the mortgagee of the undermentioned properties, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on the date and at the time given below the following properties:—

Lot No. I.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, 12th August, 1911, at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land on ground situate on the east side of Parel Road, Cainchpoogles, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, together with the two bungalows or buildings, stables, kitchens, standing thereon, and which said piece of land contains by admeasurement 3320 square yards or thereabouts, be the same, little, more or less and is Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 606, New Survey No. 1-3619, by the Municipality under Ward E, No. 7434 (2) and (3), and Street Nos. 91 A and B, and is bounded on or towards the east by the property of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, on or towards the west by the Parel Road aforesaid, on or towards the north by the property belonging to the late Sir Tharia Topen and now of Shewram Gopal Vaidya, and on or towards the south, formerly by the property belonging to the late Sir Tharia Topen and now of Dharamsyphoy Jewraj and Allarakhia Jewraj, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Lady Janbai.

For full particulars and conditions of sale apply to the mortgagee's Solicitor, Messrs. Little and Co., Old Secretariat Apollo Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 12th August, 1911.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW SUNDAY, the 13th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Staff Quarter, G. I. P. R., Parel, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, glassware, crockeryware, mahogany dining table for 24 persons, chairs, side-boards, sofas, easy chairs, marble topped tables and teapoys, iron bed-steads, almyrahs, clothes press, chest of drawers, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, side and corner cabinets, cooking stove, Thana Jail-made furniture, ice box with refrigerator, Singer's hand-sewing machine, oil pictures, singing canaries with cages, one D. B. 500 Express rifle by Manton, wind proof lamps, table ornaments, etc., the property of H. A. Furbisher, Esqr.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as sofas, easy chairs, dressing washhand and writing tables, almyrahs, cupboards, iron safes, phonographs, cottage piano.

By Order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Mr. Archibald P. Morris, such as 2 watches and 1 gold ring.

At 3 P.M. (S.T.)

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred shigram.
1 second-hand brougham.

By Order of R. D. Sethna, Esqr., the Receiver, in Suit No. 98 and 466 of 1911 (Haji Essack Jusub vs. Sedik Haji Ismail.)

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Smitham, Byrne & Co., Attorneys for the executor of the late Mr. Thomas Mellor (of the Finlay Mills, Parel), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 21st August next, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the effects of the deceased, consisting of glassware, crockeryware, plateware, furniture, such as writing table, book case, rocking chair, cane furniture, cottage piano by Rose & Co., iron bedstead, stove, one gent's and two ladys' cycles, one rubber-tyred victoria, in good order, with bay, Australian mare, and harness, etc.

The above will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, situate at Falkland Road and Bapty Road and formerly known as the Bapty Flour Mills or "Moorga" Mills.

Under instructions from Messrs. Bicknell Merwanjee and Romer, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, Messrs. Vallibhoy Kaderbhoy and Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will put up for sale by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of August, 1911, at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.), on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Mr. Esajee Tajbhoy under the power of sale, reserved to the Mortgagees, by an Indenture of mortgage, dated the 8th day of March, 1908, the following valuable landed property on the premises:—

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

Firstly:—All that piece or parcel of land with the mills, buildings, houses, shops, bungalows, chawls, sheds, godowns and offices, erected thereon, situate on the North-East side of Falkland Road, outside the Fort and in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 5,280 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 201 202 420 421 432 449, 469, 470, 494, 495, 508 and 510 and New A 2 Nos.——13926, 13938, 14013 and 14026, Old 13925, 2 A 3 Survey No. 39 and New Survey Nos.—— 6952, 6952, 1 A 1 A ——and——and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 2540, 2541-2, 2555 to 2562 (2) and Street Nos. 491-493, 495, 497, 499, 1—2—15, 19, 21 and 22 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the Bapty Road, on or towards the South partly by the Falkland Road and partly by the property of Liladhar Naronjee, on or towards the West partly by a Musjid and partly by the property of Ardeshir Dorabjee Palkhiwala and on or towards the East by the property of Essa Khalifa.

Secondly:—All that piece of land with stables standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 830 square yards or thereabouts, situate on the North of the Bapty Road, outside the Fort in the Town and Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 201, 202, 420, 421, 432, 449, 469, 470, 494, 495, 508, 510 and New No. A 2 13925, 1 A Old Survey No. 39 and New Survey No. 6935 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward No. 2468, Street No. 235 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by Municipal vacant ground, on or towards the South by the Bapty Road, on or towards the East by the property of Dawkaran Kessowjee and on or towards the West by the property of the Bombay Tramway Company, Limited, used as stables.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Bicknell Merwanjee and Romer, Solicitors for the Mortgagees, at their office in Hummum Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 12th August, 1911.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLES and UNCLAIMED BOOKED and UNBOOKED ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company and in accordance with Sections 55, and 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890 Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 12th August, 1911, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Company stables.

A quantity of valuables and unclaimed booked and unbooked articles and cotton pickings.

A descriptive list of the booked articles can be seen at any station on the broad gauge section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE, PARCELS, etc., at G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX, of 1890, under instructions from the G.I.P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 15th August, 1911, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the abovenamed place:—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, parcels, etc., etc.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 12th August, 1911.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manila
Calcutta	Medan Deli (8 months)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hongkong
Rangoon	Malacca	Canton.
Colombo	Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)	Swatow
Karachi	Klang (F. M. States.	Shanghai
Amritsar	Seremban (F. M States.	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Hankow
Tampines (Perak F. M. S.)	Batavia	Yokohama.
	Soerabaya	Kobe
	Saigon	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

"Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp.),	Entebbe.
Muticorin,	Aden, (Steamer P ier)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. W. J. K. HEGARTY
BOMBAY, Acting Manager.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TO ESCAPE

All Dangers—Moral and Physical,
Please Read our Book!!!
"KAM SHASTRA."
A GUIDE to Health, Wealth and Prosperity
Available in all Languages!!
English, Marathi, Hindi, Gujarati, Urdu, Bengali, Telugu and Tamil!
Kanarese Edition in the Press!!
More than 600,000 copies already supplied
GRATIS and POST-FREE.

Apply to:—VAIDYA SHASTRI
MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.)

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts, Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

TO BE LET.

A LARGE airy and up-to-date OFFICE, on the 1st floor of Wheeler's Building, Hornby Road, Lift, E. L. and Fans. Apply—

A. H. WHEELER AND CO.,
on premises.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up, Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 16,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... $ 1,50[illegible]

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE,	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	Do HONGKEW
COLOMBO	MALACCA	SINGAPORE
FOOCHOW	MANILA	SOURABAYA
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PEKING	YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Ex

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BERKELEY WILLIAMS—July 19, at 26 Eaglemore Gardens, S W, the wife of Capt Berkeley Williams, of a son.

CAPE—July 18, at Kingscourt, North Circular Road, Dublin, the wife of Major H. A. Cape, 5th Lancers, of a daughter.

JEUDWINE—July 19, at 22 Avenue Road, Grantham, the wife of Capt W W Jeudwine, Indian Medical Service, of a daughter.

SAWYER—July 19, at Highcliffe, Caversham, the wife of Capt G H Sawyer, Royal Berkshire Regt, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ALEXANDER—PENNY—July 22, at Christ Church, Ealing, George Alexander Homfray, son of Major R H Alexander, late Royal Marine Art, to Hilda Cunningham, daughter of Edmund Penny, C I E, and grand-daughter of the late Major-Gen P S Cunningham, Indian Army.

CURGENVEN—FORRESTER—July 22, at Christ Church, Lancaster Gate, Capt William Charles Curgenven, 24th Regt., son of C J Curgenven and Mrs Curgenven, 6 Pier Mansions, Southsea, to Jessie, daughter of the late Henry Forrester, of Woolfield, Colington, Midlothian.

FORSYTH—McILVAIN—July 20, at All Saints, Margaret Street, Lieut Douglas William O'Bryen Forsyth, R N, his Majesty's ship Endymion, son of Commander Douglas M Forsyth, R N, of Leavington House, Ryde, to Anne, daughter of the late C J McIlvain, Esq. and of Mrs McIlvain, of Philadelphia, U S A.

LLOYD—GREASE—July 22, at St George's, Edgbaston, Sylvanus Fox, son of Mr and Mrs Howard Lloyd, of Grafton Manor, Bromsgrove, to Marjorie Henry Gordon, daughter of the late Major-Gen Sir John Frederick Crease, K C B, and Lady Crease, of Sion House, Chadesley-Corbett.

DEATHS.

DONCASTER—July 19, at Middlethrope, Knybeton Road, Bournemouth, Lieut-Col James Beardoe Doncaster, late the Black Watch, aged 63.

ERSKINE—July 25, at Vonlaw, Peebles, James Elphinstone, Erskine admiral of the fleet, K C B.

MACNAGHTEN—July 21, at Dundarave, Co Antrim, the Right Hon Sir Francis Edmund Macnaghten, Bart, his Majesty's Lieutenant of Co, Antrim, late lieutenant-colonel 8th Hussars, aged 83.

COLOMBO.

MARRIAGE.

CROWDER—CHURCH—June, 28 1911, at St. Anthony's Church, Colombo, William Benjamin Crowder to May, widow of the late Robert Church.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. "Our Star film Foolshead," the Excelsior Commedian. Three shows nightly 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 p.m.

Skating Rink, 8 a. m. and on Tuesdays and Thursdays 6 p. m.; Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 9-30 p. m.

Maxim: "Just about the time a man succeeds in accumulating all the money he wants, the alarm clock gets busy and wakes him up."—"Chicago News."

SURAT DISPENSARY.—Out patients treated in the Maskati Charitable Dispensary at Kurwa road of Surat in the month of July, men 2,093; women 1,761; and children 1,694. Total 5,548.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails consisting of specially superscribed correspondence for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Bombay Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p. m. to-day instead of at 8 a.m. as previously notified.

BOMBAY LADIES' BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—A lecture will be given by Miss Winifred Griffiths B. A. on selflessness illustrated by songs and Recitations at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day at the Missionary University Settlement No. 1 Procter Road, Girgaum.

Y. M. M. A.—The 19th weekly meeting of the Young Men's Mahomedan Association will be held to-morrow at 10-40 a.m. (S.T.), in the Anjuman Islam School Hall, New Nagpada, when Mr. Habibux Rehman Khan will deliver a lecture on "Moslem University" in Hindustani.

MR. GOKHALE'S BILL.—A meeting of the residents of Colaba will be held to-morrow, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), at Borah cross lane, Lower Colaba, of the above to support the Elementary Education Bill, introduced by the Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale.—A similar meeting of millhands and workmens will be held on Sunday, at 9 a.m., (S.T.), in the compound of Nare and Mandali's Free School, opposite Kohinoor Mill Naigaum Road, Dadar.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—To-day, there will be held a conversational meeting between the hours of 5-30 and 6 30 p.m., (S.T.) in the Hall of the Headquarters of the Brotherhood, when the members are most cordially invited to attend. On Sunday, the 13th instant, the Senior class of the Brotherhood will meet at 9 a.m. (S.T.) in the Hall of the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, when Professor P. A. Wadia, M. A, will conduct the class, and will lecture on "Greek History." The Junior class of the Brotherhood will meet the same hour at Bhuleshwar in the Goculdas Tejpal High School and will be conducted by Mr. K. J. Dubash, B.A., LL.B.

A POST DECLINED.—Dr. V. H. Nanavatty, F.R.C.S., medical officer, Ranchodlal Hospital of Ahmedabad, has, we understand, declined the offer of Government of the Civil Surgeoncy of Broach rendered vacant by the death of the late Dr. E. Boccarro, on account of his recent bereavement in the death of his only son. Dr. Nanavatty has for a long time taken a keen interest in sanitation in Ahmedabad and he is at present chairman of the Sanitary Committee of the committee of management of the municipality.

STRING BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. T.W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Vols. will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day:—

March	Per Aspera ad Astra	Urbach
Selection	A. Op. 264 A.	Standeben
	B. An Alaskan Love Song	Czibulka
	Coeheco	Reeves
	The Count of Luxembourg	F. Lehar
Valse	Malmaison	Zuloets
Grand Selection	Les Huguenots	Meyerbeer
Tubaphone Solo	La Juana	Howgill

SMOKING IN THE ARMY.

The recent report on the health of the Army brings the question of cigarette smoking to the forefront in view of the statement that many of the rejections of otherwise strong recruits are caused by disordered action of the heart which in the case of young soldiers is greatly aggravated, if not induced, by excessive smoking of inferior cigarettes. The increase of this habit year by year has been the subject of remark in several commands and there is possibility, if not an actual probability of strong measures being taken by the authorities to bring about a marked diminution in these affections as a whole. If every smoker would only choose some good reliable brand of tobacco and roll his own cigarette using the well-known "A. G." Papers—which contain nothing of an injurious nature—we should hear much less about the mischief of cigarette smoking.

The dimensions of the new Cunarder, "Aquitania," to be built at Clydebank, Glasgow, have been extended so as to make her the largest vessel in the world Her length will exceed 900 feet; she will be about ten feet longer than the Hamburg-Amerikan liner "Imperator," and one knot faster. The "Aquitania", will accommodate 4,000 passengers,

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

COTTON MERCHANT'S INSOLVENCY.

Question of Partnership.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor heard an appeal from an order made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshah Davar who, in insolvency, passed an adjudication order against Jivraj Nursey at the instance of the petitioning creditors Messrs. A. W. Campbell and Company.

Mr. Vicaji F. Taraporewala, with the Hon'ble the Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Wadia, Ghandy and Company, appeared for Jivraj to argue against the order; Mr. M. A. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Matubhai, Jamietram and Madan, was for the petitioning creditors to support the order.

The facts in this case were that on the 2nd March, 1910, Jetha Narsey, a merchant, who had been previously carrying on business in Bombay, principally in cotton, was adjudicated an insolvent at the instance of one of his creditors. He then obtained a rule for the annulment of the order of adjudication. That rule was argued before Mr. Justice Macleod who discharged it with costs on the 15th June, 1910, thereby confirming the order of adjudication. On the 6th July, 1910, Mr. Campbell presented a petition to the Court, praying that Jivraj, Jetha's brother, might also be adjudicated an insolvent. The main ground of his adjudication was that Jivraj was a partner with his brother Jetha and that both these brothers were carrying on business in partnership with each other.

When the matter came on for hearing before Mr. Justice Davar, the materials on which he was asked to decide the questions arising on the petition were contained in 32 affidavits besides the petition. The real and the only question, according to Mr. Justice Davar, was whether Jivraj was or was not a partner in the business carried on by his brother Jetha in Bombay previous to his adjudication. The trial of this question had taken up two whole days of the Court and this expenditure of public time, said Mr. Justice Davar, would have been wholly unnecessary, if there was in Bombay a law making the registration of partnerships together with the names of parties constituting such partnership, compulsory before parties started firms and commenced their business. His Lordship, on evidence, however held Jivraj to be a partner in the business carried on by Jetha and adjudicated him an insolvent.

Against that, Jivraj appealed on the ground that the decision was against the weight of evidence.

After hearing the arguments on behalf of the appellant, their Lordships, in disposing of the appeal, said that the learned Judge was satisfied that the appellant departed from British India with intent to delay and defeat his creditors. That finding depended upon a large body of evidence which was all on affidavits. Now it was very unsatisfactory to decide the issue of partnership on affidavits and the difficulty in valuing that evidence was increased by the course taken by the appellant. The learned Judge had not allowed the appellant to be prejudiced by that course. Upon a consideration of those affidavits the learned Judge had come to the conclusion that Jivraj was a partner of his brother Jetha and these documents which led him to the same conclusion.

Their Lordships, therefore, dismissed the appeal. Costs of the respondent to come out of the assets.

DEMANDING SECURITY.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon'ble Justice Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar disposed of the rule obtained by Amir Bala and two others against an order directing them to execute a personal bond for Rs. 5,000 and also to furnish two sureties for the like amount for being of good behaviour for three years.

Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, instructed by Mr. Nijsure, appeared for the accused; the Government Pleader was for the Crown.

The appellants were alleged to be habitual offenders and were therefore called upon to give surety by the First-Class Magistrate of East Khandesh. On appeal the Sessions Judge, Mr. Varley, reduced the period of surety to one year and the amount to Rs. 500. On their failing to give security, they were ordered to be rigorously imprisoned for one year.

After hearing counsel, their Lordships made the rule absolute by directing that the period be calculated from the date of order of the Magistrate. In other respects, the Sessions Judge's order was confirmed.

EXHIBITION OF OLD BOMBAY.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Exhibition of Old Bombay was held at the office on Thursday evening, under the chairmanship of Mr. Shapurji B. Broacha, Sheriff of Bombay.

A report was made of the progress in the arrangements since the last meeting of the Executive Committee, several matters have been arranged in the interval, including the completion of the guarantee bond and arrangements in connection with Mr. Hewett's visit to England, while marked progress has been made with the plans and estimates for the building of the Exhibition and Stadium. By the kindness of the Municipal Corporation, it was possible to send Mr. Hewett to negotiate for the various attractions required and the Executive are already in touch with him by cable. The Executive Committee sanctioned the expenditure, through Mr. Hewett, of about a lakh of rupees upon attractive side shows, particulars of which were given at the meeting and of which details will be published by the Committee in due course.

Numerous Sub-Committee meetings have taken place and arraugements are being rapidly pushed forward towards placing the Committee in a position to receive applications for exhibits. It is hoped to issue the first edition of the Exhibition prospectus at an early date and all intending exhibitors should be on the look out for it, so that their applications may be entered on the lists without delay.

Correspondence has been exchanged with the General Secretary of the Royal Visit Fund in connection with the Children's function and the King-Emperor's Visit to the Exhibition, and if the number of children is as large as is at present anticipated, it may be necessary to delay completion of the building of a small portion of the Stadium to prevent overcrowding and permit of all the children seeing His Majesty in comfort. Arrangements in connection with this matter are still under discussion.

General Swann, Commanding 6th (Poona) Division, had intended to promote a series of Naval and Military performances upon the Oval during December next for the purpose of providing funds to help in the establishment of a branch of the Union Jack Club in Bombay, and it was hoped that a sum of one lakh of rupees would be realised. It now been arranged that these displays shall be given in the Exhibition an arrangement which will be to the benefit of all parties and greatly add to the scope of the Stadium attractions. The Committee sanctioned, in view of the great assistance which would be given by the Naval and Military authorities, a subscription of Rs. 50,000 to the funds of the Union Jack Club upon the understanding that the Exhibition is a financial success and that there is no claim of any sort upon the guaranters,

POLICE COURTS.

LAHORE THIEF ARRESTED N BOMBAY.

Before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, Inspector De Burgh charged Nurudin Janaya, a Punjabi, with being in possession of jewellery of the value of Rs. 7,000 suspected to be stolen in Lahore. The jewellery is alleged to be a portion of the large amount of valuable belonging to the late Raja Harhansingh of Lahore. A man, named Munshi Ram, who was arrested in Lahore, in connection with the theft, was released on bail as the accused stood surety for him. He then disappeared from Lahore, and the accused was said to have taken away a large proportion of the stolen articles. A warrant was issued for his arrest, but in the meantime he was apprehended in Bombay.

The case was adjourned pending the arrival of the warrant from Lahore.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Mahomed Hussein Taki, of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department, charged Babu Daji Chahvan, a peon lately in the employ of the Akbar Manufacturing Company, with forgery. Superintendent Sullivan conducted the prosecution. The case for the prosecution was that the accused had been entrusted from time to time with the Company's cheque-book, in order to take it to his masters. On one occasion he extracted a cheque from the book, forged his masters' signatures and cashed the cheque at the National Bank of India. He then absconded to Ratnagiri, where he was arrested. His Worship committed the accused to take his trial at the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

At the Masagon Police Court, yesterday, Sumboo Janoo was brought up on a remand and charged with committing the murder of his wife Gurjabai, in a room in a chawl at DeLisle road under circumstances already mentioned in these columns.

The evidence having been concluded the accused reserved his defence, and the Magistrate committed him to the next Criminal Sessions.

ALLEGED MISDELIVERY OF GOODS.

The full Beneh of the Small Cause Court, consisting of Mr. Donald, the acting Chief Judge, and Mr. K. M. Jnaveri, acting Second Judge has disposed of a case in which the plaintiff Alibhai sued the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company for the recovery of Rs. 625, being damages sustained for alleged wrongful conversion and misdelivery of goods. Mr. K. K. Suntoke appeared for the plaintiff, the defendant Railway Company being represented by Mr. Indranarayan Brijmohanlal, pleader.

From evidence it appeared that the plaintiff consigned to his own name some old iron rails from Carnac Bridge to Rutlam by the B. B. and C. I. Railway on the 23rd March, 1910, and sent the Railway receipt for the goods in question to his Rutlam constituent per V. P. post. The latter, for some reason or other, refused it and applied to the Railway authorities at Rutlam for the delivery of the goods representing that he was authorised by the plaintiff to take delivery thereof without the Railway receipt which had been lost. As he produced a Gujarati letter on the plaintiff's printed form authorising him to take delivery and paid about Rs. 140 for the Railway freight, the consignment was delivered to the agent on the 30th March, 1910, on his signing a stamped Indemnity Bond wherein he mentioned that the Railway receipt had been lost. It was also in evidence that the goods had arrived at Rutlam in due course on the 27th March, 1910. In the meantime the plaintiff did nothing, as the Railway receipt was in the post. It was returned "refused" to the plaintiff by the Post Office on 5th May, 1910, after which the plaintiff sent his man to Rutlam to take delivery of the consignment on producing the Railway receipt when he learned of its having already been delivered to his Rutlam agent, Rassoolbhai.

The plaintiff denied having given any authority to Rassoolbhai to take delivery of the goods and contended that the Gujarati letter alleging his authority was a forgery and an interpolation.

The defendant Railway denied wrongful conversion and misdelivery and contended they had acted in good faith and with reasonable care and that plaintiff was guilty of gross want of diligence in not demanding delivery of the consignment for about six weeks, as he could have got delivery even without the Railway receipt. They further pleaded limitation. Mr. Suntoke, on behalf of the plaintiff, argued that this was a case of wrongful conversion in law and the suit was not time-barred.

Mr. Indranarayan contended on behalf of the defendant Railway that if the law were interpreted as alleged by the plaintiff, he would become his own legislator for the limitation period, as he might not chose to demand delivery for a number of years, while a more diligent consignee would have a shorter period of limitation. The original court dismissed the suit with costs. Against this decision, the present appeal was filed. After some argument, the Chief Judge agreed with the decision of the lower court and dismissed the appeal remarking that it was impossible for a large concern like a Railway Company to keep together employes and records to meet State suits filed more than a year after, and it was therefore that the legislature had enacted the stringent limitation period of one year in such cases.

DEPARTURES.

Per s s. "Persia," August 12.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Persia" sails to-day for Marseilles and Europe with the following passengers:—

Anderson, Mr	Hepworth, Mr F
Barker, Mr J	Henson, Mr and Mrs A E
Bayne, Mr	Lane, Capt T E M
Bell, I C S Mr C A	Mathewson, Mr A
Burnand, Mrs	Mainprice, Maj C W
Barretto, Mr J	Mirza, Mr K
Binnie, Mr J S	Moses, Mr S M
Baker, Mr A	Nimmo, Mr J D
Clarke, Mrs J J	O'Donnell, Mr S P
Clarke, Mrs A E, child and infant	Oswald, Mr, Mrs, infant and nurse
Colaco, Mr R de C	Preston, Mr & Mrs A E and Child
Carruthers, Mrs	Papamoroo, Mr N, nurse and (Miss Smart)
Couchman, Mr M E	Parkinson, Mr F
Courtenman, Mr F H	Richards, The Hon Chief Justice
Clingari, Mr J	Robertson, Mr E H
Dorrien Smith, Capt E P	Roussio, Mr W A
Earle, Mr P D	Roussac, Miss
Elmore, Mr J	Sharfuddin, Hon Mr A
Esgofally Sharafally, Mr and Mrs	Sheppard, Mrs and Miss Stewart, Mr
Ferrar, Capt M L	Terrell, Mr H
Findlay, Mr J B	Todd, Maj. A G
Fink, Mr C C	Tudball, Hon Mr Justice W
Fletcher, Hon Mr Justice	Tavernor, Mr G V
Flower, Capt E P	Tempier, Mr J M
Fisher, Mr and Mrs	Vaish, Mr N C
Goodeve, I C S Mr A	Walker, Mr
Gales, Mr R	Wilson, Mr J C
Gales, Miss	
Hartley, Mr and Mrs W	
Holmwood Hon Mr Justice and Mrs	

Per s. s. "Nera," August 12.

The following passengers will proceed to Colombo and Australia by the Messageries Maritimes Coy's steamer "Nera" to-day from Prince's Dock, "M" shed. There will be the usual medical inspection of the cabin passengers in the shed at 10-30 a.m. Native servants and ayahs and all deck passengers must at the Disinfection Shed, near Prince's Dock, at 8-15 a.m. with all their kits:—

COLOMBO.

Gourand, Captain B	Ismail, Mr A C M
Jilla, Mr N D	

YOKOHAMA.

Framjee Madraswalla, Mr N S	Batliwalla, Mr P S
	Gazder, Mr P S

FREMANTLE.

Sheppard, Mr R	Mahomed Amin, Mr
Stipall, Mr B	Sheikie, Mr
Toire Tran, Mr	Carter, Mr S
Toza, Mr V	

ADELAIDE.—Moses, Mr A

MELBOURNE.

Thoseery, Mr M	West, Gunner W
Mathews, Mr B	

SYDNEY.

Pasch, Mr E	Bidjiavo, Mr and Mrs and sister
Stewart, Mr J	Tsangares, Mr E
Brenakio, Mr G	Zininapoulas, Mr N
Macby, Mr	Terstal, Mrs A and 3 children
Vandenberghe, Mr and Mrs	Isaac, Mr A
Lemann, Mr and Mrs	Argasoglou, Mr J
Tavernier, Mr	Perelmann, Mr
Guedon, Mr and Mrs	Chatzutotem, Mr M
Pasch, Mr	Perelman, Mr F
Aymerich, Mrs	Raftopoulos, Mr G
Francis, Capt G	Brekio Megolet, Mr
Francis, Mrs	Ratserp, Mr J
Croquez, Mr M	Fenton, Mr
Dickin, Mr J T	Ram Singh, Mr
Vedaya, Mr and Mrs D	Esa Singo, Mr
Pete sen, Capt K	Harnam Singh, Mr
Nikitich, Mr J	Daleep, Mr

NOUMEA.

Pinelli, Mr P	Berard, Mrs
Pelon, Mr and Mrs and child	Verdier, Mr and 2 children
	Lapeyre, Mr

MR. BASU'S CIVIL MARRIAGE BILL AND THE PARSI REPRESENTATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is a matter of regret that the Parsi Association should precipitate a representation to the Legislative Council of India on the Hon'ble Mr. Basu's Bill (a draft of which is published in your to-day's paper, in extenso) without making proper enquiries as regards the past history of the question, and without guaging different shades of Parsi public opinion. Surely, a public body like the Parsi Association should exercise the utmost possible caution before, (and that too in the name of "Parsi inhabitants of Bombay") sending a representation like the one under notice to Government, which is open to criticism from many points of view. It appears that a Sub-Committee met and discussed the draft on Tuesday evening and straightway there and then got it adopted and confirmed by the Managing Committee whose members were kept in readiness to ensure precipitate adoption of the draft. When Government, in matters of such importance, gives the public full time and facility to discuss and ventilate Legislative measures, before proceeding with the work of actual Legislation, it is not too much to ask the Parsi Association to give every possible facility and opportunity, at least, to the Press to discuss the measure by the light of past history. In this state of things, it is not to be wondered at, that the Association lays itself open to the imputation of solicitude on its part to hurry on the representation in disregard of all those well-recognised rules of procedure in such cases. It would not be doing justice to the responsible promoters of this representation, to say that they are not aware of how the principle of the Hon. Mr. Basu's Bill is discussed in different Parsi circles from different points of view. Mr. R. B. Paymaster, in his to-day's letter to the Parsi papers, confirms me by saying that the representation is being hurried on without satisfactory discussion. Moreover, the Parsi Press, (e g) "The Parsi" and the "Bombay Samachar" have only just commenced discussing the measure in its manifold aspects, and it appears that fuller and more exhaustive discussion from these and other papers will soon follow. Will the President and the Hon. Secretaries supply to the Press an authoritative report of the deliberations of the Association, the Managing Committee and the Sub-Committee with satisfactory details as to the names of members who discussed the measures, and the points and arguments pro and con they urged?

With these prefatory remarks, I take leave to traverse, according to my light, the statements in the draft representation, in the fervent hope that wherever I am wrong or inaccurate, I be pulled up, nothing being further from my mind than to impose my "ipse dixit" on my community, or or even on its orthodox section. In the first place, it is a pity that the most valuable historical information you supplied in your issue of 20th July last, is given a complete gobye by the responsible draftsman, which can be put in a nut-shell thus:—Sir Joseph Arnold, Mr. Justice Newton, and the Bombay Government (Sir Bartle Frere) and the Hon. Mr. Anderson, in charge of the Parsi M. and D. Bill-all agreed in the proposition that "it would be a retrograde step in legislation to make the violation of such (religious) feelings the basis per se of an absolute avoidance or dissolution of the marriage contract" (i. e., difference of religious belief existing before the marriage) and further "the Hon. the Governor in Council would not interfere with a contract entered into between two parties with their eyes open. Further on "the Legislature can only see in the union a civil contract and it cannot consent to bastardize and to deprive of their legal rights the issue of such a marriage entered into with full knowledge by both parties according to the forms prescribed by the religion of the man or the woman." Could any thing be more emphatic and categorical that the British Legislature will not be a party to the intolerant demands of the Parsis in 1862, and that, too, when a special legislative measure was being forged for marriages amongst Parsis, and between two Parsis?

Now with reference to the portion, so exultantly quoted from the Hon. Mr. Jenkins' speech, the draftsman seems to be absolutely in the dark as to how satisfactorily it is met by the leading papers of Bengal, Madras, Lahore, Poona, but most prominently by the "Indian Social Reformer" of Bombay. All these papers have pointed out how, even when British Rule was not well established, the legislature with a firm unflinching hand passed measures of grave import, like the Widow Re-marriage Bill, Suttee, Infanticide, Caste Disabilities, etc. Looking to the constitution of Hindoo Society in those days, one can well admire the noble, magnanimous and fearless spirit of the legislators of the day to put such legislation on the Indian Statute Book in disregard of orthodox hue and cry.

I beg to be pardoned to tell the Parse Association, that nothing is further from the fact that "a very large majority" of the Parsi community would be grieved &c. They have only to watch a section—a very influential and powerful section of the reform party—and they will realise the unjustifiability of using so sweeping an expression as "a very large majority of the Parsi community.' In this conection, it is worth while to know which stratum or which strata of Parsis, the Association professes to represent, especially in dealing with a legislative measure of such grave import involving as it does the principles of liberty of conscience and of religious and civil right. Whilst speaking of "the feelings of the large majority of Parsis" and of "the essential doctrines of their religion," and that "their marriage is not merely a civil contract but a sacrament," will the Association by its President or Secretaries tell plainly what are "the essential doctrines of their religion," and are they, if at all, held in common by the community at large? The question of what is Zoroaster's religion, and what it consists of, is well threshed in the Press and the platform to keep Parsi orthodoxy in countenance. European education, European literature and western modes of thought and culture have well nigh undermined all the old creeds and beliefs, with the result that the pristine and sublime purity of Zoroaster's teaching are alone held as constituting Parsi religion. "The Parsi" exposing the fallacy of the Parsi marriage form or formality "Ashirvad" (Benedictions and no more) being a sacrament, says that the Ashirvad is a mere declaration of consent and contract on the part of the contracting parties, and blessings and benedictions showered on them. "Ashirvad" (a purely Hindi word) does not, in fact, cannot form part of the religion promulgated by Zoroaster. This is well-testified by European and Parsi Avesta scholars. Priest or no priest, the Ashirvad is a concoction of later ages in Persia or India. The Legislature of 1865 could not, in fairness, be taken to have adopted Ashirvad as if knowing that it was a "religious ceremony". Because a thing has passed on in the past, there is no reason why it should not be discussed and criticised and shown in its correct light. To drag "English Jurists" and "other officials" in the way the draftsman does, cannot support a position which has no basis in the first and purest teachings of Zoroaster. How can there be public criticism of the petition of the Parsis in 1868, when it is kept back from the public. Irrespective of this, the historical account of Parsi Legislation of 1865 in the "Bombay Gazette," is a very good reply to the representation and it is opposed to facts to say that "the arguments and feelings are the same now as they were then." A Parsi draftsman, who is reduced to the strait of such untenable arguments, must be taken to be completely ignorant of, or likes to ignore, the intellectual forces that have so well undermined old, effete, worne out religious or rather theotogical creeds. The same remark applies to the statement that "a very large majority has not changed its religion or its feelings since then." Personal equation alone can excuse such offhand allegations on the part of the draftsman, otherwise he can see, as clear as the noonday sun, that intellectual activities have disintegrated old faiths and beliefs, with which our fathers and grandfathers solaced themselves that which are now in a crumbling stage. The best and simplest way for the Association is to produce authoritative expositions of "Ashirvad", its genesis etc. and a similar exposition of what "Parsi religion" consists in, what are its essentials, and where it begins and where it ends.

As regards para 7, one can only say that the draftsman betrays crass ignorance of Parsi history—social religious, past and present. What is the significance of instances of mixed marriage amongst Parsis? Do the Association require to be told at this time of the day, that it is a matter within Parsi consciousness that in the early days of their exodus, they freely betook themselves to Hindoo women in marriage? The subject is interesting from sociological and eugenic points of view, but I should forbear from anything calculated to offend the feelings of those of our community who have a morbid susceptibility on this head. To talk of "violation of the doctrine as to the religious nature of marriage," is to talk of things which have no warrant in the religion of the great Prophet. As against tall talk of "daily ritual" "special ritual" etc., may I ask the Association if they are prepared to deny that at least a bulk of them are mere forms and formularies? As regards ceremonies about deaths, the field of argument and discussion is as wide as it is tempting. I would rather ask the Association in a general way to elicit opinions of Avesta scholars if and how far these and other rituals any way form component part of of the Religion as proclaimed by the Prophet; and as set out in the only book the authorship of which is ascribed to him. There are some delicate matters which one should keep aside, but I can without offending canons of good taste and propriety, ask the Association one plain question. Is it not a fact that Parsis, males and females, have thrown overboard many so-called religious observances, a thing which decades ago was considered as defilement of religion and destroying the very efficacy of religious ceremonies, rituals, etc? To go into details, is out of the question, especially having regard to the columns of your paper. Para 7 is full of platitudes and self-glorification which cannot stand the test of historical inquiry.

The statement in para 8 on the score of "general union peace and good-will," I would refer the Association to the speeches of the Hon. Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, the Hon. Mr. Gokaldas K. Parukh, and notably the columns of the "Maharatta" and "Kesari" of Poona, let alone other leading papers in other parts of the country. It evidently appears that the Association likes to remain in blissful ignorance of all that is so ably and so cleverly said in these speeches and papers. A Parsi can exercise his civil rights of marriage consistently with the community asserting its social and religious powers and authorities. The Association refers to a funny practice, that a four legged brute—a dog—can see the body of a dead Parsi, no better than the stone or the iron bier on which the body is put, but that a human-being—a dearly beloved friend, a family friend—could not see him, forsooth, because he is guilty of being a non-Parsi.

In para 9, the Association naively says that they "do not wish to deprive any individual of his liberty to marry whomsoever he pleases," and then talks of "one of the cardinal doctrines of our religion." (Please produce Zoroaster's authority for all these off-hand assertions) and winds up the same para by saying that he "cannot justly be regarded as belonging to our religion or our community" etc, Nice notions of civil and religious liberty! Very interesting light could be thrown on this representation, if the name of the author or authors of it were given to the public. This document emphasises the danger of a body like the Association allowing its "corporate" activity to drift into "individual" activity and that too without the wholesome check of due publicity.

The Association had better carefully note the great legislative principles emphasised by Sir H. Maine in the following speech, and their applicability in 1868 to the reform section of the Parsis:—

"They say that the ritual to which they must conform, if they wish to contract lawful marriages, is idolatrous. I don't use the word offensively, but merely in the sense in which a lawyer in the High Court is occasionally obliged to speak of the family idol. They say that the existing Hindu ceremonial of marriage implies belief in the existence or power of, and worship addressed to, idols. No doubt, there are some of the Brahmans who have as little belief in these beings as the applicants, but still do not object to go through the ritual; and naturally enough, they exhibit considerable impatience at the scruples of their co-religionists. But that is only a part of the inevitable history of opinion. The first step is to disbelieve; the next to be ashamed of the profession of belief. The applicants allege that their consciences are hurt and injured by joining in a ritual which implies belief in that which they do not believe. Now, can we compel them to submit to this ritual? Sir, nobody can feel more strongly than I do that we are bound to refrain from interfering with Native religious opinions, simply on the ground that those opinions are not ours, and that we are bound to respect the practices which are the expression of those opinions so long as they do not violate decency and public order. That is the condition of our Government in this country. I will even go further and say that, where a part of a community come forward and allege that they are the most enlightened members of it, and call on us to forbid a practice which their advanced ideas lead them to think injurious to their civilization, the Government should still be cautious. This is the case of those enlightened gentlemen who ask us to abolish polygamy both as regards themselves and as regards their less informed co-religionists who do not agree with them. Here the Government of India, acting in concurrence with the Government of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, has declined to listen to the petition much as may be said for it. Here, however, we have a very different case. A number of gentlemen come forward and ask to be relieved from the necessity of submitting to rites against which their own conscience rebels. They do not ask to impose that idea on others, but to be relieved from a burthen which presses on themselves. Can we refuse the relief? I think we cannot. I think the point is here reached at which it is impossible for us to forget that we do not ourselves believe in the existence or virtue or power of the beings in whose honour this ritual is constructed. And I say this the more confidently, because I believe that such a doctrine is in the true interest of the sincere believers in Native religions. If we once begin trampling on the rights of conscience, it is very far from certain that the process will continue for the advantage of Native religions. The members of these communities have the strongest reason for maintaining the absolute sacredness of the rights of conscience."—Yours, etc.,

TOLERANCE.

URDU SCHOOLS IN BARODA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—My attention is drawn to a letter published in the "Bombay Gazette" of Saturday, the 5th instant, over the signature of Mr. Chaganlal T. Modi, Educational Inspector, Kadi District of Baroda State. As the writer has challenged my statements and accused me of misrepresentation, I beg you to find space in your columns for this letter.

He says, "it is indeed strange and surprising that a gentleman of the position of the Honourable Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmad should make such an inaccurate statement in such a public gathering of his community and thus mislead them and prejudice them as well against the Baroda Government. What he has said about the Mahomedan boys being compelled to learn Gujrati as no Urdu schools are to be found in villages remote from towns is quite wide of the mark."

This means that I have intentionally misrepresented facts in order to mislead the Mahomedans and to prejudice them against the Baroda State. It is a serious allegation, and the Educational Inspector ought to have, in common fairness, written to me for an explanation, before writing to the newspapers to vilify me. I am not one of those who dabble into things which they do not know and I will state chapter and verse for every word that I have uttered. In his Annual Report for 1908-1909, page 65, the Minister of Education Baroda State, speaking of Mahomedan children and Urdu schools in the State, says there are 60 boys and 26 girls' schools. Total number 8,938 children. "Over and above these as many as 3,117 children of the Mahomedan community attended one Gujrati school or other owing to the want of an Urdu school in that locality."

In the Baroda Administration Report for 1909-1910, page 175, the following remarks attract attention:—"There were in all 54 Urdu Boys' schools and 26 Urdu Girls' schools having 5,799 boys and 2,101 girls in them. Over and above these as many as 3,955 children of this community attended the local vernacular schools."

The Inspector is pleased to remark that there are village schools where the pupils easily learn Gujarati and "the parents do not themselves ask for Urdu Schools, the reason evidently being that, in many places, the Mahomedans, as a rule, speak and have all dealings in Gujrati and not in Urdu." Now, let us see what the Mahomedans have to say about this oft repeated tale. In a Memorial which the Anjuman Islam of Baroda submitted before the Baroda Educational Commision of 1909, the following remarks occur:—"But lately a policy is being followed which will greatly diminish these facilities. The number of these schools is now being reduced whenever an opportunity occurs ..... It is claimed that the reduction of such schools in some cases is due to applications having been made by Mahomedans themselves to have the special schools abolished by opening an Urdu class in the Gujrati schools. Our information is that where an application of this kind has been made, it is due to their being parties in the village." (Para 4.)

Under the new Compulsory Education Act of Baroda, schools are opened by (a) the Government and (b) by the Local Board which never open any Urdu schools for the Mahomedans. In support of this I will again quote from the Memorial of the Mahomedans to the Baroda Education Commision "since the introduction of Compulsory Education 1,575 Gramya Shalas have been opened by the Local Boards not a single one of these affords facilities for learning Urdu, although the Baroda Census Report of 1911 shows that there are many villages in which the Mahomedan population exceeds that of Hindus" (Para 5). And again "we would beg to record our firm conviction that the Mahomedans of the State will have far less facilities for the education of their children than any other class if the opening of the Gramya Shalas is left to the Local Boards." The truth of these remarks is borne out by facts every-day.

Those of us who have personal experience of the difficulties of Urdu schools under the control of the Municipalities and Local Boards in British Districts, will easily realise the helplessness of poor Mahomedan villagers in educational matters decided by Local Boards in a Hindu Native State. Again it is not merely the quantity of Urdu schools in Baroda which is unsatisfactory but also its quality. Let me again give a quotation from an official document. Mr. Seddons, the present Diwan of Baroda in his later report, page 175, thus speaks of Urdu schools: "It is as well to observe that the expression of Urdu schools simply means a school in which a certain amount of Urdu is taught. But for this the Urdu schools are to all intents and purposes the same as the ordinary Gujrati schools."

Even admitting that there are certain villages in the Baroda State, the Mahomedan inhabitants of which speak Gujrati as their mother tongue, it must always be remembered that they passionately desire to learn Urdu, wherever facil

BERLIN TO-DAY.

The City's Summer Delights.

The Berliners are an outdoor race, and summer is their season. They are in their element now writes Mr. F. W. Wile us to daily mail during these balmy days and cool nights. This is the time of the year when their prized home life vanishes, for all out-doors is home for the Berliner between June and September, and his "Wohnung" is merely a place where he drops in to sleep. Hardly anybody thinks of eating indoors, except at breakfast, and more often than not that most invigorating of meals is taken on the picturesque flower-clad balcony which adorns almost every apartment in this community of flat-dwellers. To watch Greater Berlin's 4,500,000 people of a summer day is to realise for the first time that even a throbbing metropolis, far removed from sea, mountain, and forest, has charms irresistible for those who love a life in the open.

An observant foreigner once remarked that the Berliner seems to be organised for eating and drinking. He must have formed his impression in summer time, for life in the Kaiser's bustling capital at this season revolves conspicuously and unmistakably around the inner man. The densest crowds are to be seen where food and drink are dispensed. If you catch an acquaintance hurrying to an appointment it is almost certain that he is going to meet wife, husband, sweetheart, or friend at a garden cafe or restaurant. The theatre will most assuredly not be the destination, for the few playhouses which are not closed are never more than one-third full, despite strenuous efforts to entice audiences with half-prices or even free tickets. People who live from providing summer amusement for Berliners know that it must be open air pastime if it is to pay.

OUTDOOR LIFE.

The outdoor habit obsesses all classes. Millionaire and wage-earner are its slaves. "smart set," or that section of it which has not hied itself away to breezy Norderney, Borkum, or Sylt in the North Sea, or to Heringsdorf, Swinemunde, and Hadigendamm, on the less tempestuous Baltic, literally lives in the open in July and August. Its devotees, men and women, are in the saddle long before seven o,clock, cantering at appetite producing gait through the pine-lined riding paths of the Grunewald forest or the allees of the Tiergarten, Berlin's Hyde Park. Afterwards it is coffee and "Brodchen" at home, and in nine cases out of ten an hour or two of vigorous tennis on grounds near by—grounds of prodigious size, where 150 or 200 persons of both sexes and all ages can play at one time.

Luncheon at one of the "de luxe" hotels—of course, in a garden—and a motor-car drive to Grunewald, Hoppegarten, or Karlshorst for the races fills up the fashionable Berliner's day, but he will not seek the seclusion of his bedchamber without spending the evening over dinner at the colossal Zoological Gardens, where 20,000 can eat at one sitting, on the board terraces of the Grunewald racecourse at the Luna Park roof-restaurants, or the Art Academy, or at one of the countless "garden" resorts which flourish by grace of the omnipotent outdoor habit.

Everywhere the Berliner and his wife will eat to the accompaniment of hard-working military bands or Brobdingnagian orchestras, which seem to be paid according to the volume of cyclonic melody generated. But as long as the evening has been spent in the open everybody feels the day has been worthily ended, and before parties break up there is another rendezvous for to-morrow night and the night after. So it goes in "Gay Berlin's" blithe summer time. English and American tourists bemoan the absence of the Berlin, al-fresco dinning custom in their own countries. It is averred that flies and mosquitoes are responsible. These are rare visitors in Berlin. Like so many other things of which the police take charge in Germany, they are probably "verboten."

ON THE SPREE.

It is not only the attractions of Berlin itself, but its charming environs that make it an ideal summer capital. The Spree, when its murky waters have swept out into the south-east, through Treptow, past Nieder-Schoneweide and above Grunau, is lovely enough to challenge comparison with the Thames at Kingston, Maidenhead, or Henley, and the Berliners are learning to revel in its beauties as Londoners have long done in the case of their beloved stream. Life "up the river" in Berlin increases in popularity from year to year. Punting is coming into vogue, racing crews may be seen in profusion in boats of two, four, and eight oars, and—need I say it?—the banks are lined with gardens, cafes, and eating establishments.

One Sundays the river region is invaded in force. Those who have no partiality for the Spree choose the no less picturesque river on the western edge of Berlin, the Havel, whose banks and valley present an endless panorama of sylvan loveliness. Out on the fringe of the Grunewald forest the Havel's breadth attains the dimensions of a lake, and all along its course through Babelsberg, and Potsdam it is fringed with resorts which tempt the outdoor Berliners in their thousands. On the way to Potsdam is beautiful Lake Wannsee, which is Berlin's great popular summer outing-place. For those whose time or purse does not permit even week-ends at the seashore, Wannsee is Brighton and Margate rolled into one. Yachting, boating and swimming pleasures draw thousands thither. Dotted picturesquely around its hill banked shores are stately villas of the well-to-do, the handsome clubhouse of the Wannsee Yacht Club, and the Swedish Pavilion, a fashionable dining-place; while over on the eastern shore is the famed Wannsee "free bath," where Berlin's "Arries and 'Arriets" disport themselves in the water and the sand. There are wild times at the "free bath" these salubrious July days and evenings, for hilarity is permitted to run riot and restrictions are few.

A COMMUNITY OF WALKERS.

The bourgeois Berliner, tradesman or artisan, gets quite as much out of his summer time as his plutocratic and aristocratic fellow-townsman on Kurfurstendamm or the Tiergatenstrasse. To be out of doors as much and as long as possible is his ambition, too. And his wants are liberally catered for. No matter where he lives, his neighbourhood will boast of a dozen beergardens or cafes, with trees and Chinese lanterns and bands, and he be takes himself with wife and children to the most inviting "Lokal" as unfailingly as night time comes round.

The Berlin holiday-makers are a community of walkers, too, Summer head seldom deters them from their favourite exercise. You meet them in endless droves on Sundays. They take possession of the central streets, overrun the parks, and abstruct motorists in the country. They put in a perfectly happy and satisfactory day on their feet. There are cafes and life-saving stations everywhere where food and drink await them, and a walking tour, which includes "first" and "second" breakfasts, the midday meal, afternoon coffee and supper, with many "beers" between times, is one of the Berliner's ideal pastimes in this, his pet season.

If a foreign could transplant just one of Berlin's manifold features to his own metropolis, he would do far worse than plump for its summer outdoor life. Its democracy, its health-giving properties, its bonhomie—even its ear-splitting bands—lift jaded spirits as is by magic from out of the frets and workaday worries of hot weather, and make one feel that Mother Nature, after all, is a kindly soul whome her sometimes ungreatful children ought to thank day and night for the summer time.

FAMOUS DWARFS.

Men Whose Names are in History.

One of the most celebrated dwarfs of past times was Jeffery Hudson, who was born at Oakham, Rutlandshire, in 1619. At eight years of age, when the Duke of Buckingham took him under his protection, he was only eighteen inches high, which he did not exceed until he reached the age of thirty, when he sprang up to three feet nine inches, which he never exceeded. Soon after the marriage of Charles I. he was presented to the Queen, by whom he was kept for the amusement of the Court, once being served up as a pie. In a duel that he fought his antagonist at first took the affair as a joke and appeared on the ground armed only with a squirt, which so enraged the little man that a real encounter with pistols was arranged, resulting in the David killing the Goliath. Hudson died, at the age of 63, while in prison for his alleged connection with the Popish plot. No less celebrated was Richard Gibson, a dwarf who came into the world four years before Hudson. His ability as an artists was of a high order. He married Ann Sheppard, Court dwarf to Queen Henrietta Mary, the King giving away the bride and the Queen presenting her with a diamond ring. Waller, the Court poet, wrote one of his pretty sets of verses on the occasion. The marriage turned out a complete success in every way, and the little couple had nine children, five of whom were of full ordinary stature. Gibson lived to be 75 years of age, his good lady surviving him for fifteen years.

WITHOUT HANDS OR LEGS.

A most curious specimen of the freaks of humanity was given to the world in the seventeenth century, when, on June 3, 1674, Mathew Buchinger appeared upon the scene, sans either hands or legs; in addition he was only twenty-nine inches high. All these disadvantages notwithstanding, but probably on account of them, he was eagerly sought after in the matrimonial market, and married no fewer than four times, enriching the world with eleven children. This tiny man was a musical genius of no mean order, being proficient on a variety of instruments ranging from the flute to the bagpipes, having by his own ingenuity invented a means of overcoming his physical drawbacks. He was also an expert conjurer, a good draughtsman, and a rapid writer. A still smaller dwarf was Wybrand Lolkes, the son of a poor fisherman, who was born in West Froisland in 1730. He became a watchmaker at Rotterdam, showing more than usual ability in his craft. He married a woman of ordinary size, and they had three children. When he had reached his 60th year his business failed, and henceforth he got his living, and a good one, too, by turning himself into a show. After making a good collection of gold coins in his new avocation, he eventually found his way to London. Here he obtained an engagement at Astely's Amphitheatre, but soon returned to his native place, where he spent the remainder of his life in ease and comfort. At no period of his earthly career did Lolkes exceed fifty-six pounds in weight or reach a higher stature than two feet two inches.

THE "CORSICAN FAIRY."

Though many of the famous dwarfs of old times were accomplished in various ways, good looks were generally wanting among them. An exception, however, was the case of Mdme. Teresea, who was known as the "Corsican Fairy." She first saw the light in Corsica in 1743. At the age of twenty she was exhibited in London, when she was one of the most attractive beauties ever seen. With perfect symmetry of person were combined sweetness of temper and a highly-developed brain. In fact, she was a perfect Liebig of charm and culture, and eminent authorities pronounced her to be the most wonderful specimen of human nature that had appeared up to then. She measured thirty-four inches exactly, and she turned the scales at twenty-six pounds. She was a giant in weight compared with Nicholas Feny, better known as Bebe, who, at birth, was nine inches long, and weighed twelve ounces—he never attained a greater weight than eight pounds. When eighteen months old he commenced to talk, and at the age of two began to walk—he was suckled by a dwarf goat. When he was twenty inches high, and five years old he was adopted by King Stanislaus. During his whole life Bebe's nearest approach to human reason can only be described as animal instinct. At 21 he was quite an old man, and when he died, in 1764, he was thirty-three inches high and withered like a skeleton. Bebe was not a useful dwarf as was Richbourg. The latter, when sixteen years old, was placed in the household of the mother of King Louis philippe. He was only sixty centimetres high, and was made very useful for the transmission of dispatches. Dressed up as a baby, with the valuable and important documents concealed in his garments, he and his nurse carried out many delicate missions which would have been possible by no other means.

THE "VAIN DWARF."

Among other dwarfs of the distant past the following are a few who deserve passing notice:—Chevalier Desseaau, who flourished at the commencement of the reign of George III., was known as the "Vain Dwarf," and attracted to himself no little attention. Alboni, the first King of the Lombards, had a dwarf as Prime Minister: to wit, Berthold, who has been described as the wittiest and the ugliest of diminutive humanity. Joseph Borowlaski, the Polish dwarf, was also a courtier of a most accomplished kind. George Romondo, nicknamed the "Eccentric Mimic," had the Jewish race boldly inscribed on his face, and in stature never exceeded three feet six inches.

FASCINATION OF AN AIR RACE.

The Spectator's Emotions.

I met at Brooklands recently, writes H. Hamilton Fyfe in the "Daily Mail," a man I had not seen since the early days of flying. We used two years ago to rise up together a great while before day and motor out on the chance of Latham attempting the Channel. We used to stand for days on weary feet at Mourmelon and Issy-les-Moulineaux waiting for Farman or Bleriot, rewarded if we even saw their unhandy inventions hop along the ground and heard their motors' grinding roar.

Since those days our paths have parted. I was surprised to see him. "Hullo! Still keen on flying?" I said. He looked at me in amazement. "Aren't you?" he asked. "Oh, yes," I said, "I am. But mine is a sort of semiprofessional interest. I thought you'd given it up long ago." "My dear fellow," he answered very earnestly, "it fascinates me just as much as ever. If it's possible, I am keener than I was at the beginning. The more flying I see the more wonderful it seems. There, there, now watch that machine starting. Doesn't it thrill you always? Surely you haven't got 'used to it'?"

No. I am happy to say I have not, and I doubt if I ever shall. It is only dull, unimaginative minds which grow weary of miracles. I do not see how anyone can "get used to" flying. It is too marvellous, too beautiful, too new. Of course, I do not expect to recapture that first fine careless rapture which made me run and shout, scarcely knowing what I did, at the sight of the Antoinette soaring into the warm air of a summer's day.

That day I shall never forget. I was not interested in flying. I was rather annoyed at the prospect of dawdling away endless hour on the cliffs of Sangatte. Then came the moment which, sudden as the vision of St. Paul, converted me for all time. I toiled, grumbling, after the white-winged Antoinette as she was wheeled up the blow of the steep. I cursed the din her engine made when the propeller was swung round to give the motor a start. I watched her run across the grass without emotion. Next instant was rushing, leaping, cheering, stumbling over tussocks, staggering up slippery place, losing my breath.

THE AEROPLANE QUITS THE GROUND.

When I saw the wheels leave the earth, when I saw this bird-like structure with a man in it glide upwards into the air, I felt an exhilaration which I cannot account for. I know why I shouted and ran. Darwin and Herbert Spencer taught us long ago that strong emotion overflows the soul and must find vent in physical action. But exactly what the emotion was which suddenly gripped me I have never been quite able to analyze.

Partly it was delight in a new form of motion, the same joy as a baby feels when it first sees a horse canter by. Partly it was triumph at man's conquest of the element which was thought unconquerable. But there was something else which I cannot explain—a vivid impersonal joy such as one imagines a seagull must have in sweeping down to the waves, or a lark singing its glad song in the eye of the sun. I feel this still, and I believe everyone who sees flying feels it more or less, according as they have kept their natures unclogged and open, so that sensations may play upon them as skilled fingers draw music from inanimate keys and strings.

Strangely enough, I feel it more when I watch flying than when I fly myself. I believe this experience is common. I suppose that a man who drives an aeroplane does live through moments of glorious buoyancy. But of all the airmen I have known only one or two have mentioned these moments, and those who did so gave me the impression that they were few and far between. I can only speak as a passenger. In that capacity I have found the sensations of being in the air less acute than one would imagine. Leaving the ground, for instance, ought to thrill one, but it happens so quickly, so imperceptibly, that there is no time to notice it. And, once up, so violent is the wind, so loud the rattle of the motor, that you need all your faculties for observations. You have none to spare for introspection. The poetry of flying can be far better appreciated from the firm ground.

THE DESCENT.

What could be more poetical than a monoplane against an evening sky. In the graceful sweep upward of a machine starting and even more in the exquisite curves and swoops of a "vol plane," lies the very essence of the poetry of motion. You have watched a dot in the sky grow larger and take shape. You have described the pilot holding his levers or his wheel. You marvel at the courage of a man who will travel hundreds of miles over hill, over dale across rivers and seas, above chimneys, disturbing air currents, and forests dragging all air craft down. You clap your hands vigorously to welcome his safe arrival.

But wait! Your heart almost stops beating. Is he safe indeed? His engine has stopped. He is a doomed man! You try to turn away, but you cannot take your eyes off him. And as you gaze, fascinated, a feeling of immense relief creeps over you. The machine is under perfect control. It is sliding down steeply but he has it in hand. Swifter and swifter is the descent. Nothing so exciting and so beautiful has ever been seen. You hold your breath with admiration.

Will he come down in one glide? Surely that would be too dangerous. Listen! He has switched on the motor. He tells his plane of elevation. The machine responds at once. Now it is on an even keel. He circles once or twice, choosing a spot to land. The motor is cut off again, another swoop. Then it splutters for the last time. He is close to the earth now. He is almost touching. The noise stops. He is on the ground. Can you help cheering him? If so, you must be curiously stodgy. I know nothing more stirring, more dramatic; nothing that takes one more completely out of oneself.

AEROPLANES PRACTICAL.

That is why the enthusiasm for flying does not wear off. That is why, after the "Daily Mail" air race, which gives all England a chance to see the famous types of aeroplanes driven by the bravest and most skilful airmen, the English people as a whole will begin to share that enthusiasm at present confined in this country to a few.

The English are an eminently practical race. The true inwardness of that phrase of Napoleon's "a nation of shopkeepers," was that we were a nation which seldom looked beyond the question, "Does it pay?" So long as England believed that flying was merely curiosity, England did not much heed it. But it has passed beyond that stage now. England is becoming convinced that it will handsomely pay those who take advantage of it, while such as neglect it will neglect it to their heavy cost.

In two years' time it has made astonishing progress. When we hung about for days while motors were coy and airmen unready and mechanics afraid to let machines leave their sheds. Now we shall see thirty aeroplanes come out, line out to a mark, and at the word "Go!" go, one after the other until they are all in the air. The very idea of that is 1909 would have been laughed at. The certainty of the aeroplane has increased enormously. That in what the "Daily Mail" prizes have aimed at. The race which starts on Saturday will show the effect which these prizes have had.

SWISS PARLIAMENT PROBLEMS.

National Bank, and the Alien Question.

Questions of more than ordinary importance to Switzerland were either settled or discussed in the last session—an exceedingly busy one—of the Swiss Federal Parliament, while others have had to be referred to the autumn sessions in September.

The State Sickness and Accident Insurance Bill, perhaps not the most important measure to Switzerland herself, is the one most generally interesting to England. The new Bill has taken many years to get through Parliament, and there was great rejoicing in some quarters over its passing.

There is, however, a movement for submitting it to Referendum, which must be done before the middle of September; and the supporters of the new measure are trembling for its fate if once it be submitted to the popular vote. True, it passed by a very large majority—indeed, it had only twelve dissentients; but its supporters point mournfully to the fact that a Bill on somewhat similar lines, which had only one opponent, was thrown out by a majority of 200,000 when submitted to Referendum.

NATIONAL BANK REORGANIZATION.

Another important new law concerned the re-organisation of the Swiss National Bank. Now, Switzerland has not so very long possessed a National Bank, and before she could establish one, the Cantonal banks had, of course, to be deprived of the right to issue notes of their own. For the loss of this prestige the Cantonal banks had naturally to be compensated by annual indemnities paid them by the National Bank.

Now, so far the National Bank has never been able to earn sufficiently large dividends to pay these indemnities, and the Government has always had to come to its assistance. By allowing it a little more liberty of action—a wider choice of securities, for intance—it is hoped to enable it to earn larger dividends without injuring Switzerland's credit. This National Bank Act, of course, reveals a state of affairs which appears very strange to an English person.

FROZEN MEAT DUTY.

For three whole days the Swiss Parliament discussed the question of lowering the heavy duty of 25 francs per 100 kilos, imposed by Government on Argentine frozen meat, to 20 francs. Much of the time the debate was merely a Protection v. Free Trade discussion. In the end the Government had its way, and is not going to lower the duty.

A leading deputy, Herr Greulich, took great exception to the Government statement that "we all eat too much." In Switzerland, he said, in a spirited speech, "there were 300,000 households which not merely did not eat too much, but which suffered from permanent under-nutrition, the consequence of which was heavy mortality from tuberculosis." Some great nonsense was talked about frozen meat, especially about its unwholesomeness, to which one deputy replied that had it really been unwholesome and dirty, England would long ago have forbidden its importation.

DESTITUTE ALIEN PROBLEM.

A new Settlement Treaty with Germany, replacing an older one, is of some interest, because it once more calls attention to the fact of the increasingly large proportion of aliens in Switzerland, and the anxiety of the country to know what to do with them.

One clause of this new treaty which aroused much indignation is that sick and indigent Swiss settled in Germany shall be assisted in that country, and, similary, sick and indigent Germans settled in Switzerland shall be assisted by the Swiss Cantonal authorities.

Now the Swiss, who are in especial terror of being swamped by Germans, complain that this is a very one-sided bargain, for there are undoubtedly far more Germans settled in Switzerland than Swiss settled in Germany—ten times as many, according to one authority; and in one of the Swiss frontier cities two-thirds of the patients now in the hospitals are foreigners.

"SWISS PRIDE WOUNDED."

The most important question raised during the session, however, was that of the reorganization of the Swiss Political Department, which is not yet provided for by law but which has been urgently insisted upon by both Houses as absolutely necessary.

What has brought the question into prominence has been the dissatisfaction felt about the management of the Gothard Convention and the renewal of the Settlement Treaty with Germany on terms still unsatisfactory to Switzerland. It is urged that the Federal Councillors are greatly overworked, and that the politicel department ought so to be reorganized as to relieve them of a multitude of details to which they are now forced to attend.

Referring to the "excessive concessions granted to our great northern neighbour" in the matter of the Gothard Convention, the "Journal de Geneve" says that "the pride of the Swiss people has been deeply wounded. It has realised that it is essential that such serious problems should be entrusted to a head of department responsible for the conduct of our foreign affairs under the control of the Federal Council."

The "Journal" then refers to the negotiation of the Settlement Treaty with Germany, for which the Department of Justice was responsible, adding that "it is an impossible state of things for each affair to be managed by a different Federal Councillor. In such circumstances there can be no possible unity of views in the conduct of our foreign policy."

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street, [London] Established over 35 years.

A Clergyman

Nervous Collapse, Brain Fag, Neuralgia—

For *getting things done*, making things *go*, the invigorating stimulus of Phosferine cannot be equalled, says the Rev. A. H. Field. Fully aware that as a clergyman he is *bound* to make *sure* of the accuracy of his estimation of Phosferine, this gentleman states that, distinct from other cases, he has *verified* and *tested* the efficacy of the tonic *himself*. It was Phosferine, and Phosferine alone, he says, which raised him from the nervous collapse, remedied the brain-fag and neuralgia which held down his efforts and arrested his plans over a lengthy period. Since taking Phosferine he is entirely free from nervous distresses, and can put his whole heart and energies into his work, and indeed, such is his activity that he has roused many helpers to his cause. Experience has taught the Rev. A. H. Field that numbers of people do not realise their languor and half-hearted efforts are due to *lack of nerve force*, and he believes they will quicker appreciate the efficacy of Phosferine by learning of his own recovery.

Have No Existence Now.

Rev. A. H. Field, 336, Brettenham Road, Walthamstow, writes: "It gives me much pleasure to testify to the beneficial effects of Phosferine in many cases of nervous disorder, where I have advised the use of your tonic. Some four years ago I myself had a nervous breakdown, and a friend advised Phosferine. I took his advice, and I speedily found that I had acted wisely, for the neuralgic pains and the mental weariness soon took flight, and I was thoroughly braced up. Recently some members of my church, at my suggestion, tried the remedy, and were quite satisfied with the beneficial results. "I have advised its use now for nearly four years, and in no case has it yet proved a failure. When one thinks of the great number of so-called nerve remedies, it is satisfactory to find at least *one* upon which reliance can be placed. I wish your Phosferine every success. When preaching away, I have noticed Phosferine finds a place in the village homes."

PHOSFERINE

THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Royal Tonic

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the British Royal Family	H.M. the Queen of Spain
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia	H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Spain	H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece	H.R.H. the Grand Duchess of Hesse
H.M. the Queen of Roumania	The Imperial Family of China

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Price in Great Britain: Bottles, 2/9 & 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

The 2/9 Size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

PROPRIETORS—ASHTON & PARSONS, LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.

Wholesale Agents

Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co., 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED

GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suidical thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Disease of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 1s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 6a Bond Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.

BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

SARSAPARILLA

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Editor.

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.

RESTORES THE WEAK,

REVIVES THE DEPRESSED

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co. Limited; KEMP & Co., &c.,

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates. DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*

To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Co., Sole Agents for Madras.—PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in Bombay.
DUMOULIN & Co., Agents in Pondichéry.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

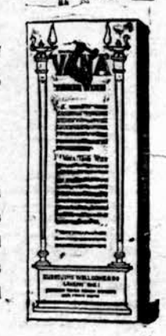
Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° „ „
Monkey 125° „ „
Elephant in tins and bulk.

TRADE MARK 'VANA' BRAND TONIC WINE

The powerful and rapid action of this pure, wholesome nerve tonic, renders it

THE IDEAL RESTORATIVE

in mental and physical exhaustion and disorders of the nervous system. It restores strength and appetite after illness and fortifies the system against Malaria and other tropical fevers.



Obtainable at all Pharmacies, Dispensaries and Stores

Prepared by

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO., LONDON (ENG.)

INSURANCES.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,75,00,000

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.

GENEROUS CONDITIONS

PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,

MANAGER.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID	£ 28,590,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	12,750,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,525,000
BONUS DECLARED	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

PLEASE READ THIS!

THE GREAT EASTERN REMEDY

FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN IS

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

ESSENCE OF NEEM.

Price, Rs. 2-0-0 per bottle.

WHAT PEOPLE SAY OF IT.

From Pandit Koilas Nath Sakul, PHYSICIAN to H. H. Maharaja of Balrampore. "Anything that can be said in praise of your newly-invented "Essence of Neem" is insufficient to describe its merits as a purifier of Human Blood. I have much pleasure to let you know that within the short space of the past six months I have given it in ten different trials in some of the most obstinate skin diseases these of which were advanced cases of Indian Leprosy and your Essence has in all of them effected most admirable cures, the like of which I have never noticed during my practice of the last twelve months."

E. J. LAZARUS & Co.,
MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh Rs. 6.

LAYS OF THE LAW,
A Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

SPORTING NEWS.

INDIAN CRICKET TOUR.

Defeat of Durham.

This three-day match was commenced at Sunderland on Monday in mail week. There was a large attendance, the weather was gloriously fine at the start, and the wicket, which played well throughout the day, favourable to the batsmen. The surprises of the day were Morris and Radcliffe, who for the last wicket of Durham made an excellent stand. Morris had a total of thirty-four, and Redcliffe score a lucky thirty-seven. H. Brookes had a life at thirty-nine, and Coulson should have been taken at mid-on at eleven. When the Indians went in to bat the light was bad and it got worse, the umpires stopping the game a quarter of an hour before time, when the Indians had lost five wickets for 75 runs.

The match was continued on the Tuesday and when stumps were drawn for the night the Indians had 36 to make to win and had lost only one wicket. They finished their first innings in good style, Dr. H. D. Kanga carrying his overnight score to seventy-eight and K. Salam-ud-Din his to the respectable total of eighty-five, which is his best performance on tour. Durham started their second innings after a delay of three-quarters of an hour owing to a rainstorm. They fared very badly, only managing to put together 87. Bowling honours were pretty equally divided between Salam-ud-Din and Warden, the Durham batsmen finding them both difficult to play. Hendred was the only county man to make anything like amend Press.

The match was concluded on the Wednesday the Indians winning by eight wickets. They were left with only 35 runs to get, and they accomplished this in about twenty minutes. The interest was all taken out of the match by the position of affairs on the previous night, and there was consequently only a meagre attendance yesterday. The Indians lost a second wicket, J. Jaya Ram being caught in the slips for a neatly played twenty-one. Full score.

DURHAM.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.
H Brooks, c Seshachari, b Salam-ud-Din	47	c Warden, b Salam-ud-Din	10
Hendren, run out	1	b Salam-ud-Din	24
Harrison, c Seshachari, b Balsara	36	b Warden	6
H L Dales, c Kanga, b Warden	13	b Warden	2
A P Ashley, run out	9	b Salam-ud-Din	0
J Turnbull, c Seshachari, b Salam-ud-Din	0	c Kanga, b Warden	0
T Hayton, b Balu	34	b Warden	0
T Coulson (Capt), at Seshachari, b Balu	18	b Warden	17
Morris, not out	34	b Salam-ud-Din	16
Thackeray, b Salam-ud-Din	5	not out	4
Lees-Radcliffe, b Warden	37	c Jaya Ram, b Salam-ud-Din	8
Extras	10	Extras	0
Total	244	Total	87

ALL INDIA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Dr H D Kanga, b Morris	78	not out	25
R P Meherhomji, c Thackeray, b Morris	1	c Hendren, b Harrison	25
B Jaya Ram, c Radcliffe, b Thackeray	7	c Hendren, b Harrison	21
P Shivram, c Hendren, b Morris	5		
M P Bajana, c Radcliffe, b Thackeray	0		
J S Warden, b Morris	4	not out	11
K Salam-ud-Din, not out	85		
P Balu, b Morris	5		
M Balsara, b Morris	0		
Shafkat Hussein, b Harrison	20		
K Seshachari, c and b Thackeray	10		
Extras	24	Extras	13
Total	289	Total for (2 wkts)	95

ANALYSIS OF THE BOWLING.

DURHAM.—First Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Salam-ud-Din	26	9	59	3
Warden	18	3	68	2

Second Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
K Salam-ud-Din	14.4	5	45	5
J S Warden	14	5	42	3
Balsara	14	2	40	1
Balu	19	4	62	3
Kanga	5	1	14	0

ALL INDIANS.—First Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Morris	36	11	87	6
Thackeray	22	4	50	3
Hendren	9	1	22	0
Brooks	3	0	30	0
Harrison	12	5	22	1
Dales	2	0	4	0

Second Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Morris	6	1	19	0
Thackeray	4	0	19	0
Harrison	7.1	2	22	2
Hendren	2	1	1	0
Dales	4	0	21	0

Umpires: T Hatton and H Clode.

MATCH AGAINST NORTHUMBERLAND.

Quite four thousand people witnessed the All-Indian team open their sixteenth engagement at Newcastle on Thursday of mail week in fine but close weather. The Northumbrians were without F Gillespie C. Stanger-Leathes, J. Nesbit and Milne but included their latest capture, Hardisty, late of Yorkshire. The Indians are playing the same team as against Durham, except that H. Mulla and Sayer Hassan replace P. Baloo and M. Pajana. The Indians were at the wickets four hours and a half, but, with the exception of Meherhomji, J. Warden, and Dr. H. Kanga, they did poorly. These three batted splendidly. The first-named gave a particularly fine display. Beginning slowly, he gradually developed his game, and after reaching his fifty in an hour and thirty-four minutes he scored much faster, completing his century in two hours and forty minutes. He never gave the semblance of a chance, and hit twenty 4's. Warden was also successful in making his first century in England. His batting was without blemish except for a chance when eighty. He hit seventeen 4's. Dr. Kanga had the misfortune to be struck on the head with a ball early in the innings, and had to retire for a time. Score:

ALL INDIA.

Dr H Kanga, b Skinner	49
R Meherhomji, c Gilman, b Skinner	117
B Jaya Ram, c Gilman, b Norbury	0
P Shivram, c Gilman, b Norbury	9
J S Warden, c Norbury, b Skinner	116
K Salam-ud-Din, b Skinner	4
H F Mulla, b-b-w, b Skinner	2
Shafkat Hussein, c Elsey, b Skinner	3
H Balsara, not out	7
K Seshachari, c James, b Skinner	14
Sayer Hassan, b Norbury	0
Extras	31
Total	352

NORTHUMBERLAND.

G Wilkinson, c Shafkat Hussein, b Warden	2
James, b Salam-ud-Din	4
Hardesty, not out	5
Extras	4
Total for (2 wkts)	15

B Cumberlege, J Gilman, C Skinner, W Meldon, S Anderson, Wingham, Norbury, and Elsey to bat.

ANALYSIS OF THE BOWLING.

ALL INDIA.—First Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Skinner	26	0	126	7
Wingham	24	3	78	0
Norbury	16.3	2	89	3
Elsey	10	3	49	0
Gilman	1	0	3	0
Meldon	7	0	38	0
James	1	0	8	0

James delivered one no-ball.

CRICKET.

P. & O. C. C. vs. THOS. COOK & SON.

The following match was played between the P and O C C and Messrs Thos Cook and Son C C on the Oval at 2-30 p.m. on Wednesday last, and resulted in a very easy win for the P and O C C. Scores:—

P. & O. C. C.	
R V Bass, c Shivram, b Murzello	11
J J DeSouza, run out	0
E E Jasien, b Michael	4
H E Standage, c Chandavarkar, b Shripad	12
H M Kendall, b Shripad	9
B D Barnes, c Shripad, b Shivram	19
H N Stephens, b Shripad	0
V D Pai, run out	16
A DeSouza, b Shripad	0
G Ragnekar, c Chandavarkar, b Shripad	0
Kunderao, not out	0
Extras	7
Total	78

THOS. COOK & SON C. C.	
Wadke, b DeSouza	0
Vaidya, b Pai	8
Chandavarkar, c DeSouza, b Pai	1
Ragnesh, b DeSouza	1
Shivram, c Kendall, b DeSouza	2
Chalk, c Kendall, b DeSouza	2
Shripad, b DeSouza	4
Harvey, c DeSouza, b Pai	1
Daniel Murzello, b DeSouza	4
Chikramane, c Standage, b Pai	1
Michael, not out	1
Extras	3
Total	28

HARWOOD LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

Govt. Telegraphs vs. Bombay F. C.

On Friday evening on the Cooperage Ground, Bombay, the Bombay F. C. met the Government Telegraphs in the Harwood League. Fine weather prevailed and a fair attendance was present in the enclosure. The game was in favour of the Bombay F. C. whose score would have been larger had it not been for the clever play of Moore in goal.

Soon after the start, G. Brewin received a pass from his brother and shot, hitting the upright. The ball rebounded into play and G. Brewin once again essayed, but skied the ball. Shortly after Templeton put in a hot shot which Moore only just saved. Play was in favour of the Bombay F. C., who continued to give Moore plenty of work. On one occasion T. Brewin tested Moore with a high shot, but Moore cleared safely and a moment later stopped a hot shot from Templeton. The game now resolved itself into bad shooting practice on the part of the Bombay F. C. forwards, and half-time came shortly after with no score:—

Bombay F. C. ..... nil
Govt. Telegraphs ..... nil

On the restart of play, the Telegraphs rallied and Taylor made desperate efforts to score, but Harwood put in some good defensive work. The Bombay F. C. again encroached and Moore was once more tested on several occasions. Play lacked interest, although Brewin and Barnard for the Bombay F. C., and Taylor for the Telegraphs all played good football. At last, about five minutes before time, Templeton beat Moore with a rather easy shot and gave the Bombay F. C. the only point of the game. Score:—

Bombay F. C. ..... 1 goal.
Govt. Telegraphs ..... nil.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHS:—Goal, Moore; backs, Hewitt; half-backs, Westwood, Wollen and Dyce; forwards, Birtch Thoy, Devaz, Cooker and Taylor.

Bombay F. C.:—Goal, Elliott; backs, Harwood and Chapman; half-backs, Foskett, Johnson and Hyde; forwards, T. Brewin, G. Brewin, Templeton and Barnard.

THE LEAGUE TABLE.

The teams now stand as follows in the League:—

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals. For	Agst.	Pts.
R. Warwicks	11	11	0	0	61	2	22
R. G. A.	11	8	2	1	42	14	17
Bombay Gymkhana	12	5	4	3	36	16	13
Bombay F. C.	12	5	4	3	19	17	13
Y. M. C. A.	11	4	7	0	18	24	8
Telegraphs	12	3	8	1	8	26	7
B. V. A.	11	2	6	3	2	41	7
Byculla Ry. Institute	11	2	8	1	4	40	5

GOLF IN BOMBAY.

Forty-Two Medal.

The Third Competition for the Forty-Two Medal, nine holes against bogey under handicap was held over the Bombay course on Thursday morning. The entry was again good, 39, but the standard of play poor, the "Colonel," aided by the long and wet grass and some thousands of waste cocoanuts, proving successful against every player. Three competitors, England, Mann and Foulkes tied for first place, one down. The following cards were sent in:—

	Result.
R D England	1 down
F W Mann	1 down
W J Foulkes	1 down
H P T Hattey	2 down
C H Roberts	2 down
J Reed	2 down
A L S Roberts	2 down
W P Pechey	2 down
H F Busch	3 down
A C Owen	3 down
J Moir	3 down
N B Macbeth	4 down
J Longbottom	4 down
Gen Hossach	5 down
H B Murray	6 down
W G Hutchence	6 down

MACDONALD CUP.

Landon and Burns having beaten Sanderson and Mann respectively by 2 up and 4 and 2 in the Semi-Finals of the Macdonald Cup will put in Final round.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB vs. PALLI HILL GOLF CLUB.

This match was played on 9th August, at Palli Hill, and resulted in a win by 2 points for Palli Hill Golf Club, Matches count one point, byes count 1-4 point.

RESULT OF SINGLES 18 HOLES.

Royal Bombay Golf Club.		Palli Hill Golf Club.	
E Ferrers Nicholson (Capt)	0	F L Muir (Capt).	1
Capt H S Adair	0	G D Moore	1
A Gittins	1	B H Duxbury	1½
M Ferrers Nicholson	1½	E G Montgomery	0
C L Barns	0	T D Moore	1
H P T Lattey	1	H G Allum	0
E E Savi	0	Capt Drake	1½
H B Murray	0	G R Webb	1
	3 1-4		5 1-2

RESULT OF FOURSOMES 18 HOLES.

E Ferrers Nicholson (Capt) & Capt H S Adair	0	F L Muir & G D Moore	0
A Gittins & M Ferrers Nicholson	1	B H Duxbury & E G Montgomery	0
C L Barns & H P T Lattey	1½	T D Moore & H G Allum	1
E E Savi & H B Murray	0	Capt Drake & G R Webb	0
	1½		1

POONA RACES.

OBJECTION AGAINST KIMBERLY OVERRULED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 11.

The objection against Kimberley in the Little Beginners Plate, at the Poona Third Extra Meeting on Wednesday last, has been overruled.

THE MURDERED STEWARDESS.

Again sitting specially at Bow street, on the Friday before mail week, Mr. Marsham concluded the hearing of evidence in support of the case against Francisco Carlos Godhino, alias Reuben Almeida, an Indian topass (bath attendant) on board the Peninsular and Oriental liner "China," who was charged with the wilful murder of Alice Emily Brewster, a first-saloon stewardess on the same vessel. On the early morning of June 11 the woman's dead body was found in a cabin in which she had been sleeping whilst the "China" was sailing between Colombo and Aden, homeward bound from Sydney. One side of her skull had been shattered by some blunt instrument.

Mr. William Lewis represented at Director of Public Prosecutions.

In reply to the usual caution, prisoner declared that he was innocent of any crime, and went on to mention the names of other members of the crew who, he said, had access to the deceased woman's cabin.

The case was sent for trial at the next sessions of the Central Criminal Court, commencing on Sept. 5.

UNITED PROVINCES COUNCIL MEETING.

Disposal of Opium Officers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 11.

The U. P. Legislative Council met here to-day, under the presidency of the Lieutenant Governor. Besides interpellations and replies the only business transacted was the introduction of the Court of Wards Bill.

Seventy-four questions were put, mostly of a local nature. To the question whether Government would be pleased to invite the opinion of merchantile community as to the necessity of enacting a law similar to the Bombay Cotton Fraud Act in order to prevent the adulteration of cotton and mixture of inferior with superior cotton, Mr. Gaskell replied that the Lieutenant-Governor understood that the Bombay Cotton Fraud Act was replaced many years ago. The reason why special legislation failed would be found in the Dictionary of Economic Products of India. In view of the history of that legislation the Lieutenant-Governor considered that discussion of the question of enacting a similar law in the U. P. would serve no useful purpose.

In reply to another question Col. Manifold said that it is not intended to exclude from the new Lucknow Medical College graduates and undergraduates of all other Indian Universities except those of Allahabad. Thirty students will be admitted in the opening year.

With regard to the disposal of Officers of the Opium Department, Mr. Reynolds replied that the lists of officials in the Opium Department who will come under reduction owing to reduction in area under poppy are being prepared. Endeavours will be made to give employment in other departments to as many as possible and others will receive compensation gratuities or pensions under the Civil Service Regulations.

To the questions as to the circumstances which led to appointment of Mr. Muhammad Rafiq as Additional Judicial Commissioner of Oudh in preference to the claims of Indian Statutory Civilians, Mr. Hose replied that the officer was the best qualified Indian available.

THE MOROCCAN SITUATION.

Mr. Lloyd George's Speech.

In regard to the Moroccan crisis and the conversations proceeding between French and German diplomatists in Berlin, opinion on the Continent and in England is now concentrated on Mr. Lloyd George's speech of July 21. His declaration that, "if a situation were to be forced upon us in which peace could only be preserved by the surrender of the great and beneficent position, Britain has won by centuries of heroism and achievement by allowing Britain to be treated where her interests were vitally affected as if she were of no account in the Cabinet of Nations, then peace at that price would be a humiliation, intolerable for a great country like ours to endure," has attracted almost universal comment in the French Press. In Paris this firm declaration by a Minister with marked Democratic leanings and strong sympathy with advocates of peace is regarded as eminently satisfactory. The German newspapers give prominence to Mr. Lloyd George's words, but abstain for the most part from comment. The semi-official journals continue to harp on the necessity of secrecy despite the fact that it is now known beyond any possibility of doubt that the German proposals submitted the week before last involved the humiliation of France by depriving her of the most valuable portion of one of her largest African Colonies.

Berlin, July 22.—Mr. Lloyd George's speech has been read here with astonishment most newspapers reproduced it without comment and confine themselves to asking in headlines "For whom is the Ministers warning intended?" In official circles it is declared that there can be no reason to suppose that the words are addressed to Germany as the negotiations with France are proceeding normally and there is no reason for Great Britain's suddenly abandoning her waiting attitude. The "Lokalanzeiger," in a leaderette which may be regarded as reflecting the official view says:—"That a section of the British as well as of the French Press interprets the British Minister's words as being addressed to Germany was to be expected. In the present instance, as in so many others, there is no reason to reproach the German Government on the ground of its attitude on the Morocco question. Least of all can it be inferred from Mr. Lloyd George's speech that he is attacking our policy. It is the right of every statesman of an independent Power to say what the British Minister said yesterday. Therefore it would seem absurd to raise an objection to it. It is further scarcely permissible to attribute to Mr. Lloyd George the intention of interfering in the Franco-German negotiations which are being conducted in secrecy. That would be an indiscretion of which a statesman of a Great Power is in our opinion incapable. A little more restraint on the part of that section of the British Press which is altogether not well disposed towards us would, therefore, be desirable."

Vienna, July 23.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer's speech on Friday, attracts general attention here. The "Zeit" calls it a discordant note in the peaceful Franco-German negotiations. The "Neue Freie Presse" believes it is a strong attempt to influence the Berlin conferences and to beat down the German claims and to encourage French resistance. The "Fremdenblatt" says it is highly interesting that the Chancellor of the Exchequer recognises that a limitation of armaments is impracticable. His speech is an event of undeniable importance.

The "Times" Berlin correspondent says on July 25, that uncertainty and uneasiness are the chief characteristics of the Moroccan situation. The "Cologne Gazette" gives France roughly to understand that the question is not mainly one of German economic interest; the burning point is what compensation Germany can claim for the increased of power which France is about to get in Morocco and for the abstention which Germany would be justified in making to the aggrandisement of France.

The supposition was very generally entertained on July 25, that the question of Morocco had entered upon an acute stage, the grounds of the belief being the two Ministerial conferences held at noon, one at the Foreign Office lasting forty minutes at which Mr. Asquith, Mr. Lloyd George, and Sir Edward Grey were present, and the other in the private room of the Premier at the House of Commons at half-past five, at which Mr. Asquith presided over a full attendance of Ministers. Sir Francis Bertie, the British Ambassador in Paris, M. Paul Cambon, the representative of France at the Court of St. James's, and the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador also visited the Foreign Office during the day.

The "Standard's" Berlin correspondent says the controversy suddenly assumed a sharper tone on July 25, the "Kolnische Zeitung," which is in close relations with the German Foreign Office, publishing an article in which it is significantly remarked that the question is no longer one of Colonial exigencies but is one of power "which must be decided in Europe."

The "Western Morning News" (Plymouth) publishes the following:—"The Atlantic Fleet's visit to Norway has been cancelled, having regard to the new phase of the situation which is reported to have arisen in connection with Germany and Morocco. Considerable importance attaches to the orders issued to-day (Tuesday) by the Admiralty cancelling the visit of the Fleet to Norwegian waters."

The "Times" Berlin correspondent telegraphed on July 26, that in view of the extravagant rumours concerning the Morrocco question, many influential persons are advocating calm, but in the main the situation remains unchanged. The British Governments attitude both towards the Franco-German negotiations and towards the Morocco question is still persistently misrepresented. The "Temps" says that in Germany, as in France, a favourable solution of the present conflict continues to be expected.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 7th August.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury:—

Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1911-12	£ 17,158,300
Remitted from 1st April 1911 to 5th August 1911, by Council Bills	£ 9,152,197
Balance to be remitted from 6th Aug. 1911 to 31st March 1912	£ 8,006,103

a Of this sum £1,333,300 has been taken to in account of the Currency Reserve for investment the Consols.

DIVINE SERVICE.

9th Sunday after Trinity.—13th August.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy Rev C M Barham, Senior Presidency Chaplain and Rev W A Sawtell—7 am Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion—Choral—Tours in F. Hymns, 184, 281, Card 4—558; 5-30 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p m Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Barnby in E. Hymns—260, 217, 197; Collections for Organ Fund. Daily Matins at 7-15 a m and Evensong at 5-15 p m; Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a m; on Wednesday, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p m.

All Saints, Malabar Hill, Clergy: Rev. E. E. Hill; 8 a. m. Matins; 8-30 a. m. Holy Communion; 6-30 Evensong.

St. John's Church, Colaba—Clergy: Rev. C. T. D. Mason. 7-15 a.m. and 8 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 9-30 a. m., Parade Service; 5-30 p. m., Children's Service in Church; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Week days.—Thursday, at 8 a.m., Holy Eucharist.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum—Clergy: Rev Cannon Heywood; Rev. J. H. Robinson; Rev. T. Sharpley and Rev. D. L. Joshi. 8 a.m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 6-30 p. m. Evening Prayer and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel—Clergy Rev J. Andrew Smith—8 a. m. Holy Communion; 8-45 a. m Matins; 6-30 p m Evensong and Sermon; Preacher Rev J Andrew Smith.

St. Peter's Mazagon—Clergy: Rev Father Biscoe Langmore and Chard—6-30 a m Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a m Matins and Litany; 8 a m Choral Eucharist and Sermon; 10-30 a. m. Children's Service; 6-30 p m Evensong and Sermon. Alms for the Poor.

Christ Church, Byculla—Clergy: The Rev W J Kenelly and the Rev J B Glass—8 a m Matins and Litany; 8-45 a m Holy Communion; 5-15 p m Sunday School and Bible Class; 6-30 p m Evensong and Sermon.

St. Stephen's Church, Bandra—11-15 a. m. Holy Communion and Sermon. The Rev. E. E. Hill Chaplain-in-Charge will preach.

St. Nicholas' Prince's Dock.—10 a.m., Holy Communion: 7 p.m. Evening Prayer. Week days—Daily Prayer, 9 45 a.m. and 16 p.m. Concert nights, 11 p.m.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road.—8 a. m, Matins. 8-10 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 5 30 p.m., Children's Service: 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi Chapel of Ease to St. Peter. —Clergy; Rev, Father Moore; Rev. Jiven Londhe, 6-30 a.m. English; 7-35 a.m. Marathi; 9 a.m. Gujerathi; 4 p.m., Canarese, 5-30 p.m., Marathi.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi by Sion—Chapel of Ease to St Paul,—Served by the Clergy of St. Paul's 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-20 p m, Evensong and Sermon.

St. Paul's, Kamatipura, Foras Road—Clergy: Rev. J. W. Kemble and P. J. E. Dimeshky, 7-30 a.m. Matins Urdu; 8 a.m. Holy Communion Urdu, 9-30 a.m., Holy Communion, English and Tamil alternately; 5-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon Urdu.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevi—Vicar: Rev. Dr. B. De Monte; 5 and 8-80 a m, Masses; 5-30 p m. Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers: 6 a m, 7 a m. 8 a m, 9 a m, 6-30 p m.

St. Joseph's Church. Colaba—Sunday, 8 a m Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p m Service of Benediction.

St Ann's Byculla—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers, Vicar: Rev Father Hutmacher, S J, 6 30 a m, 7 30 a m, 8 30 a m, 6 30 p m.

St. Theresa's Chapel, Girgaum.—Chaplain, Rev. D. Remedios. Masses, 6-45 a. m. and 8-30 a.m. Evening service 5-30 p. m.

The Rosary Church, Mazagon—Vicar: Rev Fr M X Gomes, Sundays, Masses; 6 30 and 8 30 a m, 5 30 p m Evening Service; week days Masses; 6 30 and 7 a m.

Gloria Church Mazagon—Vicar; L C Pera, hours of Mass, 5-30, 7 and 9 a m Benediction 6. p. m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel—Clergy: Rev P. B. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes. 6. a m, Mass 8 a m. High Mass; 6 p m. Benediction.

Church of N S da Salvacao, Dadar—Vicar Rev Thomas Henriques. 6-45 and 8 a. m., Low Masses.

Cavel Church, (Our Lady of Health) Vicar: Rev Bernard Mendonca. Mass 7 and 8-30 a m

Church of St Francis Xavier, Dabul, Barrow's Lane, Girgaum Road—Vicar Rev Fr J N Couzinho—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, 9-30 and 10-30 am, Masses; 6 p m, Benediction.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra—9-30 a m, Mass.

METHODIST.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway—8-30 a m Preacher: Rev R O Jenkins; 6-30 p m Preacher: Rev J F Edwards; 5 p m Sunday School; 9 to 10 p m Social Hour. Institute open every evening in the week.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens—10 a m Preacher: Rev J F Edwards; 6-30 p m Preacher: Rev R O Jenkins; 5 p m Sunday School.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla. Sunday School, 8-15 a.m. Morning Service, 9-30 a.m. Evening 6-30 p. m. Social Hour, at 8-30 p. m. Paster: Rev. C. B. Hill.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder. Sunday, 11 a m. Morning Service; 6 30 p m. Evening. Service. Wednesday, 6 30 p m. Prayer meeting. Minister: Rev Fawcett Shaw.

BAPTIST.

Worshipping at Y M C A Hall—Minister: Rev H E Barrel.—8-30 a m Morning Service, Preacher: Rev H E Barrel; 6-30 p m Evening Service, Preacher: Rev H E Barrell.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Church of Scotland (St. Andrew's Church), Apollo Street. Fort—Chaplain: Rev J Cameron, 11 a m. Morning Service; 6-30 p m, Evening Service. Psalm 97. Hymns, 146, 205, 334.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road—Minister: Rev A Wilson; 11 a m, Service at Parel; 11 a m United Service in St. Andrews Church; 5 p m Children's Service; 6-30 p m, Evening Service.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church (in connection with the U F C of Scotland), Girgaum Back Road, near the Girgaum Post Office—Minister: The Rev M B Nikambe, 8-30 a m, Morning Service, 4 30 p m Evening Service.

PALGHAT MUNICIPALITY AND GOVERNMENT.

Resignation of Councillors.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 11.

It is said that Messrs. V. K. Gayatri Iyer, S. K. Ramaswamy Aiyar, and Govinda Menon, three of the elected Municipal Councillors of Palghat against whom the Government issued its notice under Section 19 of the Municipalities Act and in the result passed its grave censure on them have tendered their resignations.

Mr. P. K. Subramania Aiyar, another of the said councillors, has already tendered his resignation, in his explanation to the Government dated 22nd June 1911. The resignation of others may be expected in a day or two.

CALCUTTA MARKET REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 11.

The jute market opened firm to-day, but closed quieter and there is no improvement to report in the business done; similiarly the gunny market was very slack with little inquiry. There was a very small volume of business in the share market, general business was done and a number of tea shares were sold after the tea sales, at which there was a spirited bidding and an advance in prices. A number of jute shares also changed hands. In the money market there was not much offering either way.

LIGHT SIDE OF A KACHERRY.

An Indian Magistrate's Recollections.

A magistrate's court in India writes "Marquis" in the "Westminister Gazette," is not a place where one looks for or expects to find any great amusement. A magistrate's work is usually rather a dreary grind of innumerable witnesses possessing either no intelligence at all or too much of pleaders conducting; very cross examinations, of monotony, of heat, and of discomfort. It is usually with a sigh of intense relief that the overworked and overwrought Sahib puts his signatures to the last paper of the day and drives back to his bungalow for some tea or a "peg," preparatory to another spell of work before dinner. But there 'are' occasional gleams of sunshine, rare incidents affording amusement and laughter, and, if no one else enjoys them, the Sahib does. As District Magistrate, I always had all the criminal complaints brought to me in the first instance before endorsing them to some subordinate magistrate. In cases of "Hurt" I insisted on seeing the hurt. If one really existed, its existence was noted on the back of the complaint. If there were none, the fact was also noted, and in that case the complainant usually did not consider it worth while pushing the matter further. A man one day came into my court with a complaint of grievous hurt, said to have been inflicted on his son. Grievous hurt is, of course, a serious offence, punishable with great severity. After reading through the complaint I asked the man to bring up his son, so that I might see the hurt for myself. He ran out of the court, and soon produced the boy, who came in looking very scared. "Here is the boy, Presence," he said' "Yes; but show me the hurt." The man took off the boy's pugri, and looked all over his head. He scratched his own. He then took off the boy's coat and searched his body. Still no hurt, and still more scratchings of his head, with a look as who would say:

"Well, that's funny. I know that hurt was here a minute ago. What can have become of it?"

The court munshi, the pleaders and the orderlies were looking on with widening smiles. The man was proceeding to take more garments off the boy in his search for the hurt when, with difficulty suppressing my mirth, I stopped him, and sternly bade nime leave the court before I had him arrested for bringing a false complaint. The man gathered up the boy and his clothes and wanished.

PAINLESS SCALPING.

Hindus, as is well known, wear at the back of their heads a little tuft of hair, about six inches long, for religious purposes. A pleader one day came into my court with his client, who complained that an enemy had pulled his tuft out. By way of evidence the complainant, diving into his pugri, brought out a paper parcel, unwrapped it, and laid the tuft on my desk.

"Dear me," I said, "this is very serious. It must have caused a fearful scalp wound. Let me see your head."

The complainant, with great reluctance, took off his pugri, and offered me the back of his head. There was certainly no tuft, but there was equally as surely no would.

"This is impossible," I said, turning to his counsel. "Half the scalp must have been pulled off at the time."

"No, sir, I assure you it is quite possible.

We argued the point for some time, and then I said to the pleader.

"Well, let me try it on you."

The learned counsel gave one horrified look, gathered up his papers, and intimated that he had thrown up the brief. The tuft of hair was "filed," and the case dismissed.

One day a man brought me a complaint under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code. This section relates to "Murder," and its number is, therefore, well known. The complaint was read out; and then, turning to the complaint, I remarked as gravely as I could:

"You must get yourself killed.,'

"What does the Presence command?" said the astonished complainant.

"You must get yourself killed immediately," I repeated impressively. "This complaint relates to your murder, and I cannot receive it until you have been murdered."

I ordered one of the chapranis to take him out and get him murdered, and then bring him in again. The grinning orderly obeyed, and of course took him to the petition writer, where the lapsus calami was rectified.

A MAN OF SUBSTANCE.

On one occasion a witness was being severaly handled by the pleader on the opposite side. He was being cross-examined as to this position in life, and it was suggested that he was a man of no substance. This he indignantly denied.

"Why!" he exclaimed; "I am worth two thousand rupees a year."

I made aquite note of this on a slip of paper, and subsequently sent it on to the Income-tax officer, to assess this man on a basis of two thousand rupees. Income-tax appeals came to me, and in due course the man appealed, as I knew he would do. He swore that he had nothing like two thousand rupees a year. I then called for the record of the criminal case in which he had deposed on oath that he had an income of two thousand rupees a year, and confronted him with his own statement. There was, of course, no getting out of it, and the appeal was dismissed.

Talking of appeals, an appeal came to me against the order of a subordinate magistrate sentencing the appellant to a fine in a case of hurt. Before the appellant appeared I read the record of the Lower Court, and saw that the finding was clearly "bad," and that the appeal should be accepted. The orderly was told to call in the appellant. He came on the heels of his pleader, whose arms were full of Law Reports, which he intended to quote. This he plumped down on my desk, adjusted his robe and his spectacles, cleared his throat, and prepared to address the Court at considerable length.

"Appeal manzua hai" ("the appeal is accepted"), I said to the appellant a simple peasant.

The man opened his eyes in astonishment, and looked at his pleader for enlightenment.

"But, your Honour" said the learned man of law' "you have not even heard me."

"Appeal manzur hai," I repeated. "Next case."

The pleader saw that there was nothing to be done gathered, up his books, and bundled out of court, while the appellant, still looking perplexed, made me a profound salaam and withdrew. I hoped that he would tell his friends that, in order to get justice in a British Court, it was not always necessary to engage counsel.

Income-tax appeals remind me of another amusing case, where a man appeared before me in an Income-tax appeal clothed in filthy rags as evidence of his poverty. I accepted the appeal and remitted the tax. Soon after I was hearing a revenue case, in which several claimants appeared for the post of Zaildar, a dignified and semi-honorary appointment in the revenue administration of that part of India, and one always keenly contested. Among those candidates was my friend of the Income-tax appeal. This time he was arrayed in gorgeous apparel, with a wonderful waistcoat gleaming with purple and gold. In spite of the change in his appearance, I recognised him, though he doubtless little expected it. The candidates were heard in their turn, and at last came his turn. I listened quietly to his various virtues and claims to the post, and then asked him what his property was, for a certain amount of substance was indispensable for the appointment. He launched out into a voluble description of his property, movable and immovable. When he was "through" I reminded him gently of his Income-tax appeal of his rags, his poverty, and of the appeal's acceptance. He crumpled up, greatly to the joy of his rivals, and crept out of the court.

SOLDIER'S FATAL FALL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUGUST 11.

Robert Forbes, a private of D. Company, Cameron Highlanders, was killed shortly after midnight by a fall from the back of the Cavalry Theatre building, Bangalore, where a boxing tournament was in progress. As he was found lying unconscious on the ground floor, it is surmised that he fell while scaling the wall of the theatre. A police inquest is being held.

CARLSBAD.

A City of Dyspeptics.

A city shaped like a cup—a cup containing hot water. The sides of the city are clothed with pines, and in the hollow lie the waters where the dyspeptics of the world foregather to drink and to be healed. They desire to be freed from excess of fat, from yellow skins, from pains that catch one in the small of the back, and from the stiff joints that follow hard upon the pleasures of the too abundant board. From the heights above the city large crucifixes brood over the place to hollow it and to remind the cosmopolitan crowd—Russian, Austrian, German, English, American, and the fearsome Pole—that much may be achieved by faith and abstinence. The symbol catches your eye upon every hill as you tilt your head to drink.

In Carlsbad you drink often and drink de

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The P. and O. Co's Mail Steamer Caledonia, 3,439 tons, Captain B. W. H. Snow, arrived and in harbour yesterday from London, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's Steamer and Nera, 3,429 t, Captain E. Cassanova, will sail to-day for Nantes, &c., via Colombo, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Gagovale, 2,033 tons, Captain J. Blair, sailed on Friday for Karachi in ballast.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Thursday 10th Aug., should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

R I M S Dufferin...Huddleston ..... R I M
R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr ... Lock.....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook ..B th Jones ....R I Marine
R I M S Mayo...Lt Comdr.....Finnis .....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus .....Lt W Taylor .....Survey Vessel

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Aug. 11.

Fakhri .....2555 Baldvin.....Bo & H S N Co
Gallen .....555 Watt.....K Nixon & Co
Hatumet .....2584 Peters .....T M & Co
Herpenden..... ..2302 Cromack ...Andrew Yule & Co
Mahammadi..... . 1,251 Jeadie ...15-7...B & P S N Co
Pundua .....2126 Logan ....4 M & Co
Wenbook.....2496 Stolton .....T M & Co
Ximah Jenan .....2566 Mozzar ..... M J & Co
Gealda.....3433 Swanson .....M M & Co
Parela...4196 Haughton.....London ...12-8...P & O Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Aug. 11.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Assuyo	4353	Cookman	Shanghai	29-8	P & O Co
B Breconshire	3323	Evans	Galli Bros	12-8	M M & Co
C & R Trafford Hall	3437	Hood	Karachi	14-8	K Nixon & Co
D & E Clan Cumming	3108	Gourlay	Antwerp via Madras	13-8	Finlay & Co
G Homayun	2151	Maloney	Red Sea Ports	18-8	B & P S N Co
M Nera	3429	Cassanova	Noumea	12-8	M M & Co
N Torrington	3519	Weddess		14-8	W & A Graham & Co
O Naseri	911	Watson		15-8	Bo & P S N Co
Q Hohenfels	3407	Muller		2-8	W & A Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Obra	3521	Addenbrook	Calcutta	12-8	M M & Co
2 Elysia	3994	Robertson	L'pool	21-8	W & A Graham & Co
3 Capri	2620	Figari			R Line
4 R Rubattino	2682	Mancini	Genoa	1 -8	R Line
5 Bombay Maru	3398	Terranaka	Kobe	12-8	
6 Palamcotta	2283	Cutbush			M & Co
7 Lalpoora	2124	Austin	Calcutta	12-8	M M & Co
7 Nawab	2041	Elliott	Calcutta	5-8	T M & Co
8 Denbigh Hall	3211	Denton	Karachi	13-8	K Nixon & Co
10&11 Delta	478	Martin	Shanghai	16-8	P & O Co
15 Madura	1273	Pratt	Persian Gulf	16-8	M M&Co
16 Kasara	505	King	Persian Gulf		M M & Co P & O Dock
Gymerio	2558	Williams			E Tajbhoy M W D D
Uganda	3493	Kilpatrick	Anger Head	15-8	MM & Co B I Dock
Kola	510	Morrison			M M & Co Offside N
Lawoe	1517	Francis	Repairing		H T Ayoob H W P D
Pabadari	829	Ahmed			B S N Co
Satrunji	547	Hosein			B S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels	Commanders	From
11	Caledonia	Snow	London July 21

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Siberien	Gore	Genoa
	Chanda	Tice	Antwerp
	Gagovale	Blair	Karachi

The steamer Nera, Captain Cassanova obtained her portclearance yesterday for Noumea, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Hohenfels for Hamburg via Karachi.
" Pundua for Persian Gulf, &c.
" President for Durbar, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The Austrian Lloyd steamer Austria, from Trieste, left Aden on the 10th instant and is due here on the 18th instant morning.

DAILY EXPORTS—AUGUST 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—109 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 160 bales cotton waste and fly, W Wolf and Sons; 6 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co; 110 bales cotton waste, K Visram and Co; 35 bales wool, 8 Madanlal.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Elysia s—7 bales twist, Holland and Bombay Trading Co.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—2,000 cwts wheat, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 500 cwts castorseed, Balli Bros.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Elysia s—250 cases skins, Ewrico N Stein.

FOR SMYRNA.

R Rubattino s—1 bale twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Elysia s—25 bales skins, Enrico N Stein.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia s—3,000 cwts linseed, 600 cwts wheat, Balli Bros.

FOR ALEXANDRETTA.

R Rubattino s—14 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delta s—10 bales twist, M Ameersey and Co; 50 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 8 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 13 cwts almonds and 9 cwts black aloes, L Harjiwan; 1,000 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—600 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 38 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 225 bales twist, M H Dedsahy.

FOR KOBE.

Bombay Maru s—300 bales cotton, Balli Bros.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 12th August.

1. The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available for practice this afternoon, Saturday, the 12th instant, from 4 p.m.

2 There will be drill at the Town Hall on Tuesday evening next, the 15th instant, from 6 p.m. All Recruits are requested to attend.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjt. B. L. H

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 12th August.

634. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for class-firing as follows :—Sundays the 13th and 27th instant, "D" Coy. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-50 a.m.

635. Rifle Club.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted by the Rifle Club for matches 13 to 15, on Sunday, the 20th instant, by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 5-50 a.m.

636. The Miniature Range at Carnac Road will be open for matches 13 to 15 to-day Saturday, the 12th inst, from 2 to 5 p.m., and Sunday, the 27th instant, from 9 a.m. to 12 noon.

637. Parade.—"G" Company will parade at the Bombay Gymkhana on Monday morning the 14th instant, at 7-30 instead of Wednesday. All Recruits of the current season should endeavour to attend. Dress.—Mufti.

Rifles will be issued on parade.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES

INCLUDING

SMALL-POX, PLAGUE, ENTERIC FEVER

INSURED AGAINST BY

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY.

£6 Indian Agents £7

MESSRS. KING, KING & CO.,

BOMBAY

And the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.'s Offices, 4 and 5 Kolla Ghat Street and 100 Clive Street, Calcutta.

PRADER RIPU.

A Sure Remedy for Leucorrhœa (Whites). Cure is imminent. Strongly recommended to try it once. Price Rs. 3 a bottle. Apply to

SAPAT & CO.,

Chemists, Bombay. No. 2.

O.T."

A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS AND STORES.

MUSIC FOLIOS

YOU OUGHT TO BUY!

THE MUSIC FOLIOS noted below should be in every home where music is welcome :—

S. ROSE & CO.'S FOLIO

OF THE **101** BEST SONGS, Words and Music Complete. 240 pages.

Price 12 Annas.

S. ROSE & CO.'S FOLIO

OF THE **100** BEST STANDARD SONGS, Words and Music Complete.

Price 12 Annas.

S. ROSE & CO.'S

GIANT BUDGET

OF **100** SONGS.

240 pages of Popular copyright Songs, Ballads, Standard and Descriptive Songs, Coon Songs, etc., Words and Music Complete.

Price 12 Annas.

S. ROSE & CO.'S FOLIO

of **100 BEST SONGS**

Containing 26 Humorous and Coon Songs, and 74 Popular and Standard Songs, and Ballads with Words and Music Complete. Old notation and Tonic Sol Fa.

Price 1 Rupee.

THE UNIVERSAL

SONG FOLIO NO. 3.

Containing 56 Popular Songs and Duets, Words and Music Complete. Bound in stiff boards.

Price Rs. 1-14.

S. ROSE & CO.'S FOLIO

OF POPULAR PIANO SOLOS. 47 Selected Piano Solos, 240 pages, large quarto size.

Price 12 Annas.

S. ROSE & CO.'S 2ND FOLIO

OF POPULAR PIANO PIECES. 41 Selected Piano Solos, 240 pages, large quarto size.

Price 12 Annas.

List of Contents of these Albums sent Post free on Application.

MUSIC of every description.

S. ROSE & CO. have the best Stock in India.

FORT, BOMBAY.

S. ROSE & CO.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, References kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

NEW SONGS

JUST PUBLISHED.

Angels of Light ...	... Chas Marshall.
Bonnie Blue Kerchief	... T Barnicott.
Drake goes West ...	... W. Sanderson.
Friend	... Clara Davis.
Jack Briton	... W. H. Squire.
King's Way	... Sir Edward Elgar.
Love Eternel ...	... Stephen Adam.
Land of Love ...	... Herbert Oliver.
A last year's Rose ...	... H Quilter.
Little Indian ...	... Graham Peel.
Little Girl I Love ...	... Eric Coates.
Macushla	... D. Macmurrough.
My Charabic ...	... H. Batten.
The Red Marine ...	... H. Trotere,
Silence of the past ...	... Chas Marshall.
The Sea Road ...	... Haydn Wood.
Thanksgiving ...	... Frederic H. Cowen.
Tom, Jan and Harry	... H. Batten.
Until	... W. Sanderson.
The Veteran's Song	... Stephen Adam.
Valley of Laughter...	... W. Sanderson.
The Watchman ...	... W. H. Squire.

PIANO AND MUSIC DEPARTMENT,

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Saturday, 12th August, 1911.

HYDERABAD AND ITS CURRENCY.

In a recent article, summarizing the results of Mr. Casson Walker's supervision of the Hyderabad finances, we suggested that his successor should give attention to the proposal to legislate for the defence of its currency against the rivalry of the British rupee, which has become a serious feature in local economic conditions. We are glad to hear that action is to be taken with this object as it is announced that an Act is to be passed for the future regulation of coining and also defining the relative positions of the two currencies in commercial transactions within the limits of the State. This is doubtless, the instrument to which Mr. Walker referred in his final note when he remarked, "It is more than three years ago that I drafted a Bill providing such enactments as I considered calculated to meet the requirements of the situation, but my proposals in that respect are still under the consideration of Government." The delay that has occurred is probably due to the existence of certain stipulations exacted by a former Resident and to doubts regarding the attitude of the Government of India towards any propositions for restricting the circulation of their rupee. The concordat of seventeen years ago prohibited His Highness's Government from "levying duty on British Indian rupees, or taking any steps to prevent their use in making or receiving payments within the State, if the payer and receiver are willing so to use them." This curious limitation was a link in the policy then being pursued to oblige the State to abandon its own currency, but as we know that idea was rejected. The announcement now made of prospective legislation may be accepted as indicative of the withdrawal or modification of these obstacles, as action would hardly be contemplated unless His Highness's Government had received assurances that it will not be vetoed.

To comprehend the situation which has arisen, it is necessary to recall a few incidents in the past currency history of Hyderabad, as they are to some extent responsible for the economic invasion which it is now proposed to stem by legislation. Down to seventeen years ago, the Subsidiary Force, the Contingent and all civilians attached to the Residency were paid in the local currency. But the engagement quoted above was followed twelve months later by an order that future payments were to be made in British money, the immediate effect of which was the contraction of the Halli Sicca circulation by some fifty lakhs per annum, and within the next few years there was much activity in the opening of British Post Offices in various parts of the Dominions, at which business was transacted in imperial rupees. Hyderabad was also advised to follow the example of the Government of India and close its mint, with the consequence that for ten or twelve years a sufficiency of money was not coined to replace the annual withdrawals from its currency. The British rupee appeared everywhere and it was anticipated that its dominancy would convince the local Government of the desirability of accepting the imperial token instead of their discredited silver. This was the situation ten years ago, when Hyderabad began the currency operations which have swollen its cash balances to several crores and given its subjects money that cannot be counterfeited, but which is failing to displace the intruder from British India as in many districts all business is done in the latter, the ryots having to buy Mahboob Shahs for the payment of their kists.

When minting was temporarily suspended three years since the total coinage to date was a little over nine crores, about half of which had been made from bar silver. But it is apparently not contemplated to make further additions to the profits derivable by the latter method, as Mr. Walker's note states "The Government cannot expect more gains from that source as any new coining that may be required in the near future will be done from the silver obtained from melting down the old Halli Sicca rupees that are still gradually coming in, and their conversion entails a slight loss." It may be mentioned that the volume of the old currency was estimated at between twelve and thirteen crores, and as not more than half of it has yet reached the melting pot and the demand for the new money has slackened considerably, Hyderabad is threatened with a slump in silver unless the British rupee can be evicted and that will be a difficult operation even with legislation to back it. Mr. Walker's view of the situation is "If the existing local currency is gradually superseded to any appreciable extent by British Indian coin, whether rupee or sovereign, the position will become one of grave anxiety. For as that currency comes more and more into circulation, the need for our rupees will decrease and the Government in order to keep exchange from rising above the fixed maximum rate will have to buy up all the rupees offered to them at that rate, drawing on their British rupee balances for the requisite funds." In another paragraph he points out that five or six districts out of the seventeen into which the Dominions are divided the British token has practically ousted its local competitor, while the Imperial Post Offices are active auxiliaries in the rivalry. Coining has been resumed on a moderate scale, probably for the purpose of working off the crore and a half tolas of standardised bullion shown in the mint returns of a few months ago, and to make room for the old Hallis which are being received for conversion. These operations coupled with the rupee balances held by the Mint will result in the addition of at least a couple of crores to the currency, but further issues are unlikely to be made, unless there is a public demand for them.

With a view to meeting currency eventualities the State has funded a crore and a half of its profits in British paper, but it is obvious that this reserve which is really intended for use in steadying exchange will soon disappear if the Government has to buy up quantities of its own rupees, as a consequence of their failure to circulate. This is the present situation, for the alleviation of which it is intended to legislate, presumably with the approval of the Government of India, whose financial interests are unlikely to be affected by protective measures taken by Hyderabad. These will probably assume the form indicated in Mr. Walker's note, and if the Act is properly applied by the police and the district officials, it ought to be possible to restore the local mintage to the position it held in commercial and general transactions before the Resident of seventeen years ago was permitted to make changes which seriously interfered with the counterpoise between the two currencies, the real objective being as stated above. It would be regrettable from every point of view if anything occurred to check the prosperity which has come to Hyderabad after years of patient preparation, and this economic question threatens to do so, unless the solution about to be applied acts as a protection. So the experiment will be followed with interest by all who wish well to the State and a continuance of the good fortune earned and deserved after a long era of financial troubles.

CONSTITUTIONAL ASPECT OF THE CRISIS.

Mr. Asquith in his speech the other day, in the House of Commons, dilated on the Constitutional aspect of the much debated question of the creation of Peers or rather of swamping the House of Lords to obtain a majority for the Government, an evil which has now been averted. Referring to authorities Mr. Asquith said that "they are absolutely unanimous." He quoted only one, no doubt a high authority, namely that of Dr. Dicey, the Vinerian Professor of English Law till the other day at Oxford, and writer of the well-known treatise on the law of the Constitution. But the very page of Professor Dicey from which he quoted shows that Mr. Asquith's "absolute unanimity" is broken by one authority at least, namely that of Professor Hearn, for whom Mr. Dicey himself has the highest respect. He couples him with Bagehot, and says that Hearn "would be universally recognised among us as one of the most distinguished and ingenious exponents of the mysteries of the English Constitution" but for the fact that he was professor in the distant University of Melbourne. This fact is indeed unfortunate for his fame, but it does not detract a bit from the merits of his book on the "Government of England," a profoundly philosophical work which is in some respects superior even to Mr. Dicey's as he himself acknowledges. Hearn, who died in 1888 at Melbourne, emphatically denied in his work the existence of what Mr. Dicey calls the rule of understanding by which the Crown is expected to nullify the resistance of the Lords by the creation of new Peerages. Hearn's grounds for this view do not commend themselves to Mr. Dicey, but the very fact that such a high authority on the Constitution has urged the opposite view should have made Mr. Asquith, very wary in his sweeping assertion claiming "absolute unanimity." Hearn may not be familiar to the ordinary reader, but it must have been known to the Prime Minister, especially as the very page of Mr. Dicey's book quoted by him contains, as we have said, Mr. Dicey's own reference to Hearn's opposite view. But Hearn is not alone. Even Bagehot, very positive in other matters, is halting in his advice about what he very appropriately calls the catastrophic creation of peers for the purpose of swamping the Upper House." He well says "this is a power only to be used on great occasions, when the object is immense and party strife unmitigated. This is the conclusive, the swaying power of the moment, and, of course, therefore, it had better be in the hands of a power both capable and impartial, than of a premier who must in some degree be a partisan. The value of a discreet, calm, wise monarch, if such should happen to be reigning at the acute crisis of a nation's destiny, is priceless. Will there be such a monarch just then?"

This and much else that he shrewdly says might easily be explained as going against Mr. Asquith, especially at the present juncture when we have a new and untried Monarch at the threshold of his reign. Beside these philosophical writers and theorists on the Constitution the authority can also be invoked of great practical statesmen of the past. At the time of the Reform Bill struggle the Duke of Wellington and Lord Lyndhurst considered this step of swamping the House of Lords as "fatal to the Constitution," and they were ready to undergo the worst personal humiliation and go against their other most cherished political principles in order to avoid such a catastrophe. "There is an end to the character and independence of the House of Lords," wrote the Duke to the latter if this measure were to be adopted; and the Iron Duke who never yielded to any other threat in his long life, yielded to this dangled over his head by the Premier, of the day, Lord Grey, only to avoid irreparable injury to the Upper House which is an integral part of the English Constitution.

But these two statesmen might be considered prejudiced as they were violently against the Reform Bill. Yet Peel who too was opposed to it, did not consider the threatened procedure less unconstitutional. In a well reasoned letter to the Lord Harrowby, the leader of the party in the Peers, then famous as the Waverers, who occupied a position analogous to Lord Lansdowne, Peel called it "a proceeding, unconstitutional in its origin and in its consequences full of permanent irremediable evil." Still it might be said that Peel was also a prejudiced party as he was Tory. But was such prejudice attached to Lord Campbell, the famous Lord Chancellor, and also Lord Chief Justice, who was a Whig and at that very time 1832, in the Whig Ministry of Earl Grey, as Solicitor-General? Writing in his autobiography at the time he says, "I must confess that a humorous creation of Peers to carry a particular measure against the opinion of the existing House, cannot in my opinion be considered a constitutional proceeding, and can only be defended as a coup d'etat to ward off greater evils." The greater evils were in 1832 really existing though even these were much exaggerated. Lord Brougham, Grey's Lord Chancellor who was foremost in his championship of the Reform Bill says that "the Reform fever would have been alleged by the Tories under the Duke and Peel coming into power and that "the demand of eighty peerages certainly would after a little reflection have been a fair ground of attack upon us."

Furma's contribution to the King Edward Memorial Fund up to date amounts to rupees one lakh and eight hundred.

Sir John Hewett and the Durbar Committee have returned to Simla.

Among the passengers who arrived in harbour yesterday by the P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Caledonia" were Major-General T. D. Pilcher, Hon. Mr. G. H. C. Ariff, Hon. Mr. H. Vishandas, Hon. Mr. B. W. Basu, and Hon. Mr. P. M. Basu.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette," with the homeward mails of the 5th instant, arrived at Aden at 11 a.m., on Thursday.

The election of the Mayor at French Chandernagore passed off smoothly. Dr. Aghore Chanda Ghosh was unanimously elected as Mayor, Babu Satish Chandra Sur as Deputy Mayor and Babu Rup Narain Nandi as Second Deputy Mayor by four votes to three.

The *Madras Mail* understands that H. E. the Governor and Lady Lawley contemplate spending the early months of the coming year in seeing East Africa, and revisiting South Africa, where they have made many friends during their stay there.

In the Midnapore Damage suit, authentic news from Calcutta estimates the total cost on scale No. 2 will be about Rs. 75,000 or thereabout. The statement which has been published in some quarters that the cost will be about two lakhs may be taken as absurds.

The total approximate gross earnings of the State and guaranteed railways from 1st April to 19th July, 1911, show a gain of Rs. 1,02,31,157 as compared with the corresponding figures for 1911. Sanction has been accorded to remodelling of the Rae Bareilly station yard consequent on the entry of the Allahabad Rae Bareilly Cawnpore Railway into that station.

The Bank of New South Wales, the oldest banking institution in Australia, has removed from Old Broad Street to its new offices at No. 29, Threadneedle Street, E.C., London.

The resignation by Sir William Willcocks of his post as Adviser to the Turkish Ministry of Public Works in no way implies, Reuter's Agency understands, that there is any hitch or difficulty in connection with the Mesopotamian dam work, which is continuing in full progress.

The Begum of Bhopal and numerous suite has left Geneva for India via Constantinople. Her Highness's visit to Switzerland was apparently for the purpose of purchasing wholesale quantities of jewellery and watches for her subjects. She bought 4,022 gold and silver watches, including twenty of one pattern that pleased her.

In reply to a deputation which waited upon him on July 27th support of Mr. Gokhale's Bill in the Legislative Council of India, for the education of the masses in India, Lord Crewe, Secretary for India, pointed out some of the practical difficulties involved in the carrying out of any scheme of compulsory education and said he could not go beyond assuring the deputation of the unbounded sympathy of those responsible for the government of India.

His Majesty has apportioned the money given by the Maharajah Scindia of Gwalior, in commemoration of the Coronation, as follows :—King Edward's Hospital Fund for London, £2,000; Royal Naval Fund, for the Relief of Widows and Orphans, War Office Compassionate Fund, Civil Service Benevolent Fund, Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage, Fresh Air Fund, and Ragged School Union and Shaftesbury Society, £1,000. each.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER

THE POLITICAL CRISIS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 28.

Whatever else may be said about the unprecedented scenes which occurred in the House of Commons on Monday, no one can justify the lengths to which some of the more excitable as Lord Hugh Cecil went. After all Mr. Asquith is, next to the King, the most important man in the country and all who have any respect for the ordinary decencies of public life must resent the application of such terms as "you dirty cad" to the Prime Minister of England. Mr. Harold Goret, who reports the "Westminster Gazette" in the Press gallery, in describing the scene, says :—"It is painful to have to record that gross and unprintable expressions of the most offensive character were bandied about by excited Tories who, it is charitable to suppose, had lost their heads as well as their manners." Moreover Mr. Birrell in a speech delivered in the country two days later solemnly asserted that language was hurled at Mr. Asquith's head which was not the language of Parliament, not the language of the streets, but language which would have disgraced a gambling hell or a thieves' kitchen. Although Mr. Balfour for reasons which on the present divided state of his party can be understood did not actively interfere to restrain the conduct of the small but noisy band evidently, was pained by what he saw and I have heard quite as strong denunciations from Conservatives who hate the Veto Bill and the measures which Mr. Asquith has taken to ensure its being carried as from any Liberal. One of the most respected members of the Unionist party the Right Hon. M. Lockwood writes :—"I beg at once, and most emphatically, to dissociate myself from those of my party who behaved in such an unseemly and indecent way in the House of Commons to-day towards the Prime Minister. Such conduct not only discredits them, but is calculated to do enormous harm to our party in the country. You may apply any epithets you like to Mr. Asquith, but surely the First Minister of the Crown has a right to place his case before the representatives of the people. I would sooner vacate my seat than allow myself to be party in any way to such proceedings." Another well-known Conservative member, the Hon. Arthur Stanley, brother of Lord Derby, is equally emphatic. He says :—"I wish to associate myself with the views expressed by Colonel Lockwood in his letter which appears to-day. I cannot believe that gross discourtesy to a political opponent and refusal to listen to such arguments as he may bring forward can possibly be held to be consistent with the dignity of the House of Commons or conduce to the acceptance by the country of the principles for which we are contending." The question now is whether the crisis will be surmounted without a serious and permanent split in the party. The "Die Hards" are particularly bitter against Lord Curzon, who they think has betrayed them.

THE INDIAN BUDGET DEBATE.

Albeit Mr. Montagu is much too diffuse and somewhat deficient in the sense of proportion, we have not had since the days of Lord, then Mr. George Curzon, an Under-Secretary of State, who could make an Indian Budget speech interesting to the man without Indian experience and one is sorry that he had not a better audience for his effort of Wednesday. The atmosphere, physical and political, was against him; with the thermometer at or above 80 degrees in the shade and with a political crisis more intense than the nation has experienced since Gladstone adopted a Home Rule policy, it was not to be wondered at that the House of Commons presented a beggarly array of empty benches throughout almost the entire sitting. At the beginning there was for an Indian Budget a respectable attendance about forty on the Ministerial side and nearly as many opposite; but as it was seen that Mr. Montagu was not going to be brief—he occupied actually an hour and three quarters—members slipped out gradually. The first to leave were the two only ex-Cabinet Ministers who put an appearance, Mr. Chaplin and Mr. Bonar-Law, and for the rest of the time the Front Opposition bench was absolutely empty except for a few minutes about 10 o'clock when Mr. C. Scott Dickson, a former Scottish law officer, looked in for a few moments. One of the speakers towards the close of the debate, Mr. King, who so far as I know has not hitherto given any attention to Indian questions, made what some would describe as a wondrous comparison. "We are constantly being told by obscure journals," he said, "and even by some important journals and by obscure orators and even by some orators who think themselves important that the Empire is not safe in the hands of the Liberal party. What do we observe to-night? The House has been discussing for one day in the year the destinies and administration of our Indian Empire. Only three gentlemen (Lord Ronaldshay, Colonel Yate and Major Anstruther-Gray) have risen to address the House from the opposite side while there have been fifteen speakers on these benches indicating, I think, that the amount of interest taken on these benches in the great dependencies is five times as great as that which is taken on the other side. During the whole of the afternoon we have never been privileged to see more than one occupant of the front Opposition bench at one time. That is really most encouraging to the Liberal party." Mr. King, however, omitted to mention that once during the evening while a Liberal was speaking the House would have been counted out if Ministerialists had not been brought in from the Terrace and Smoking Room and that while another member of his party was addressing the House, there were only three Liberals present to hear him! I am bound to say that at the moment there was not a single person on the Conservative benches or on the Irish benches for the matter of that. Of course at such a critical time as this when to add to the Prime Minister's anxieties arising from the extraordinary political situation at home there are as Mr. Montagu was permitted to say "very ominous clouds over Europe" it was not to be expected that Mr. Asquith should sit out the debate, but he heard a considerable portion of his former Private Secretary's speech—the best portion, for to tell the naked truth there was a good deal of padding in the later portions. Mr. Burns was for sometime an attentive listener. He is, though it may not be generally known, deeply interested in India and always gives as much time as he can spare from his exacting duties to any important discussion relating to the affairs of our great Asiatic Dominions. The hot weather and the acute political crisis made no difference with regard to any other quarter of the House except the Peers' gallery. From the latter both Lord Morley and Lord Crewe were conspicuous by their absence and Mr. Montagu's brother, Lord Swaythling, was almost the only visitor from "another place." In the strangers' galleries there were it seemed fewer Indians than usual which may fully be accounted for by the counter attraction at South Kensington—I allude to the First Universal Races Congress. It may be of local interest to mention that Mr. Montagu, in his comprehensive survey of India from Peshawar to Cape Comorin, referred to the evils of town life and quoted from the paper on the Bombay housing scheme read early last year by Mr. Owen Dunn before the Indian Section of the Royal Society of Arts. An Indian Budget debate would not be complete without a contribution from Mr. Keir Hardie. In the course of his characteristic speech, Mr. Hardie, while praising Mr. Montagu for the tone of his remarks, had the "cheek" (I can hardly use any other word) to declare that there are men in durance vile in India to-day for saying things no whit stronger than the observations of the Under Secretary. This is how Mr. Montagu dealt with this ridiculous assertion. "The hon. member accused me of Swadeshi sentiments. I regard Swadeshi as the only rational form of Tariff Reform. It seems to me the very best way of practising the principle of supporting home industries. So far as Swadeshi means that I do not complain if the label which has been applied to me, but I think he is really taking a distorted view for which there is not a shadow of foundation when he says that anyone who delivered the speech that I delivered to-day in India would have found himself in prison. When he goes on to say that there are people in prison for delivering speeches no worse than mine, I should be glad if he would give me particulars, for, I should do my best to procure their immediate release."

THE NEW LEGISLATION AND THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

Simultaneously (and perhaps designedly so) with Lord Selborne's speech at the Constitutional Club with regard to the present Government and the wholesale creation of new posts in the Civil Service, the Secretary of the Fabian Society forwarded to Mr. Asquith a resolution emphatically protesting against the increasing use of patronage in such appointments and the existing "narrow and illiberal provision" for higher education which results in the restrictions of the higher branches of the service to men educated in the great public schools and Universities. I can understand Lord Selborne criticising this ugly sign of the times, but I should have thought it would have suited the book of the Fabians to have a system by which individuals of merit can be employed in the public service without possessing those academical functions of which we are told they are unjustly deprived by a "narrow and illiberal" educational policy. *Apropos* a Parliamentary return just issued shows the number of berths, permanent and temporary, created in consequence of the "progressive legislation" of the first five years—January 1, 1906 to April 10, 1911. Of a total of 1,161 "established (permanent) posts 447 carried salaries with a *maximum* not exceeding £150 per annum; 606 with salaries exceeding £150 and not exceeding £500; and 108 with salaries exceeding £500 per annum. No fewer than 321 of the appointments were made without competition and in the case of some of the remainder the competition was of a limited character. The temporary posts amounted to 3,130, the allocation according salaries being as follows :—2,377, not exceeding £150; 736 exceeding £150, and not exceeding £500; and 17 exceeding £500. All but 270 of the 3,130 temporary billets were bestowed without any sort of competition. These appointments were distributed departmentally in the following manner.—Inland Revenue, 460 established posts, 1,543 temporary, 36 with salaries exceeding £500; Board of Trade, 91 established posts, 1,118 temporary, 11 carrying salaries exceeding £500; Customs and Excise, 129 established, 2 temporary, 11 salaries exceeding £500; Post Office, 115 established, 8 temporary, one salary over £500; Public Trustee, temporary, 160; Board Agriculture, 50 established, 22 temporary, 15 salaries exceeding £500. It appears that the total returned under Inland Revenue does not include 21 posts with *maxima* exceeding £150, and not exceeding £500, and 39 posts with *maxima* exceeding £500 created for death duty purposes and filled without open competition before the passing of the Finance (1909-10) Act 1910. It is also stated that the staff of the Irish Land Commission has been increased since January, 1906, by 205 established and 18 temporary posts. It is only fair to add that the number of appointments made without competition include certain cases in which the person appointed was promoted from an existing situation in the public service obtained after competition. But even so the return gives furiously to think and some old fashioned Liberals are not quite easy in their minds about the matter.

THE TWO BARONS.

Baron De Forest, the recently elected Liberal member for North-West Ham, Mr. Masterman's old seat, has gone up very much in public estimation in consequence of a manly letter he has written to the *Daily News* in reply to a singular attack by Mr. Hilaire Belloc, ex-Liberal M. P. and now the sworn foe of "the Caucus." Mr. Belloc took the chair for the Socialist who is trying to spoil Mr. Masterman's chances with what success we shall know to-morrow night, and the *Daily News* criticised his speech on the occasion. Mr. Belloc, in defending himself and another "independent" politician, says :—"We told the electors of Bethnal Green who Baron De Forest was, what was the origin of those millions which are his sole claim to your support, what manner of man was Hirsch "and so on. Baron De Forest declares that he is not called upon to contend with Mr. Belloc's "cowardly attacks" so far as he personally is concerned, "but" he proceeds, "against the aspersions cast upon my father's memory. It is only right for me to protest with all the force at my command." He points out that of Baron Hirsch's enormous fortune he has inherited but a minor portion. The rest has been devoted to the public good "and if," he adds, "I, for my part, am anxious to contend for the removal of those social and economic conditions which oppress the masses of the people and which prevent them from obtaining the just reward of their toil I can conceive no nobler use for my money or for the influence which it may possess." Hitherto Baron De Forest has been described as the adopted son of the great financier who made him his residuary legatee. Mr. Belloc may or may not be a disappointed man, but if he desires to re-enter public life in the hope that his undoubted abilities will receive greater recognition in the future, the way will not be made easier for him by such a strange breach of good manners as that he exhibited at Bethnal Green.

(Continued on page 7.)

The Duchess of Connaught celebrated her fifty-first birth-day on July 25.

An exceptionally fine pearl of the size and shape of a small bird's egg was found on July 21 in the South Esk, near Brechin. Pure white, and of exceedingly fine marking, it weighs twenty-five grains, and is stated by experts to be a faultless specimen. The Scottish mussel pearl season is now in full swing. Annually many valuable pearls are found, as much as £40 having been realised for single specimens.

PASSING OF THE VETO BILL.

MAJORITY IN THE LORDS OF SEVENTEEN.

Surprising Number of Peers Divide.

INTENSELY DRAMATIC SITUATIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 10.

In the House of Lords, to-day, on the resumption of the debate on the Parliament Bill, Lord Morley announced that if the Bill were defeated, His Majesty would assent to the creation of sufficient peers to overcome any combination. Lord Morley read the announcement slowly from a sheet of foolscap.

In reply to appeals from Lords Rosebery and Lansdowne, he added "Every vote against my motion not to insist upon amendments is a vote in favour of a large and prompt creation of peers."

Lord Morley said that there was nothing in their relations with their Sovereign, their countrymen, or with Parliament, of which they need be ashamed.

Lord Rosebery hotly denounced the Government's behaviour towards a young and inexperienced King. But the Bill must pass. It would leave the House with some force to resist the dangerous measures of the Government, and the Empire would be spared a scandal which would weaken the hold of the centre of the Empire upon its component parts.

Lord Camperdown announced that he would support the Government, though he detested the Bill.

The Duke of Norfolk, thereupon, declared that he would vote in such a way as to cancel such a vote.

Lord Londonderry urged that no Unionists should support the Government, but rather abstain from voting.

Lord Northumberland insisted upon compelling the Government to create peers, which would necessitate the reform and establishment of a strong second chamber.

The Duke of Devonshire supported Lord Lansdowne's as the only practical policy.

Lord Milner said that the Irish peers would never surrender, because, to prevent civil war, Home Rule must be settled by the House of Lords.

Lord Halifax made a declaration similar to that of the Duke of Norfolk.

Keen Excitement.

As the evening wore on the excitement increased. There was little interest in the arguments of the speakers as their views were already known. There was a constant buzz of conversation, and hopes and fears appeared to fluctuate evenly.

Lords St. Levan and Heneage announced that they would support the Government.

The House was full to overflowing, and there was the keenest rivalry between the followers of Lord Halsbury, and the Liberals to speak. Lord Halsbury actually formally moved that his supporters be given preference.

Concluding speeches were made by Lords Curzon, Halsbury and Rosebery. All were most vigorous, sometimes displaying almost a passionate tone.

A division was then taken, and the Bill was passed by 131 votes to 114.

The announcement of the figures was received with tremendous enthusiasm in the House of Commons, the members rushing from the House of Lords to spread the news.

Lord Crewe, this afternoon, had an audience lasting over an hour at Buckingham Palace.

Mr. Balfour has left for Bad Gastein.

The Division.

LONDON, AUGUST 11.

In the course of the debate in the House of Lords, the Archbishop of Canterbury stated that the callousness and levity with which some peers contemplated the creation of five hundred peers caused him to support the Government.

At the conclusion of the debate, Lord Lansdowne, with his followers, walked out and watched the division from behind the Throne.

The Bishops were the first to emerge from the Government Lobby.

The Bishop of Llandaff, walking with the aid of crutches, was the first to emerge from the "no-surrender" side, and the Duke of Northumberland the last. It was noticeable that Lord Selborne sank into his seat with a gesture of disgust.

Lord Lucas whispered the result of the division to Lord Haldane, who smiled triumphantly.

Lord Loreburn then read the figures, which were received with great cheers, accompanied by hisses from the "no-surrenderites."

Two Archbishops and eleven Bishops, and altogether 47 Unionists voted with the majority in the division on the Parliament Bill. The Bishops of Bangor and Worcester voted with the minority.

Most Dramatic Debate.

The debate in the House of Lords, opening a new page in constitutional history, was the most dramatic within living memory. The excitement was maintained until the end, as the result was uncertain. The figures of the division were a great surprise, as it was not anticipated that either side would muster so many supporters.

The decisive factor was Lord Morley's emphatic announcement, which he read twice, adding, in view of the scepticism of Lords Willoughby de Broke and Selborne, "The idea of noble Lords that the Government is bluffing is a pure and absolute delusion."

The *Daily Telegraph* states that the immediate sensation of the announcement was very great, "as if the trampling of the footsteps of the invading host were already audible in the corridors."

Lord Rosebery's intervention was most dramatic. He spoke with flashing eyes and outstretched arms, in impressive tones, which influenced the waverers.

The Lords considered the amendments *seriatim*, and agreed, without dividing, to those relating to Money Bills and the Speaker's arbitrament. A division was taken on the so-called Lansdowne amendment, excluding from the operation of the Bill measures involving great changes such as Home Rule.

The Fight of the Future.

LONDON, AUGUST 11.

The Conservative papers hope that Conservatives will now unite and continue the great struggle, which lies ahead of them.

The *Morning Post*, the organ of the Halsburyites, joins in the hope, declaring that the Halsburyites are fired with party enthusiasm which is bound to lead to victory against single-chamber domination; but that the Unionist peers have betrayed their trust and must be called to account.

The *Daily Express* has published a "black list of Unionist peers, who voted for the betrayal of the Constitution."

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, in a letter to Mr. Walter Long, regrets that any remarks of his should have been interpreted as an attack on the Unionist leaders and his colleagues. He says that the point on which they differed is even now passing into history, and that nobody wishes the difference to be prolonged.

LATER.

Mr. Asquith to-day had an audience of the briefest character with His Majesty at Buckingham Palace, before the meeting of the Cabinet.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S SUPPORTERS.

The following is a list of peers, who up to last mail day (July 28), had signified their intention of supporting Lord Lansdowne:—

DUKES.

Argyll, Atholl, Beaufort, Buccleuch, Devonshire, Hamilton, Manchester, Montrose, Norfolk, Portland, Richmond, Roxburghe, Rutland, Wellington.

MARQUESSES.

Ailesbury, Ailsa, Anglesey, Bath, Camden, Cholmondeley, Conyngham, Exeter, Hertford, Huntly, Londonderry, Normanby, Ormonde, Ripon, Tweeddale, Zetland, Downshire, Headfort, Sligo, Waterford, Ely.

EARLS.

Albemarle, Bandon, Bessborough, Brownlow, Cadogan, Cairns, Camperdown, Cork, Courtown, Cromer, Curzon of Kedleston, Dalhousie, Darnley, Dartrey, De la Warr, Derby, Desart, Donoghmore, Dundonald, Dunmore, Eglinton, Eldon, Ellesmere, Enniskillen, Essex, Feversham, Fortescue, Gainsborough, Galloway, Gosford, Haddington, Hardwicke, Harewood, Harrowby, Home, Howe, Iddesleigh, Ilchester, Jersey, Kenmare, Leicester, Leven and Melville, Lichfield, Limerick, Listowel, Longford, Lytton, Mansfield, Manvers, Mar and Kellie, Minto, Northbrook, Onslow, Pembroke, Powis, Rosebery, St. Germans, Sandwich, Shaftesbury, Southesk, Stradbroke, Suffolk, Warwick, Westmeath, Wharncliffe Yarborough, Aylesford, Cowley, Carlisle, Cranbrook, Dartmouth, Ducie, Glasgow, Huntingdon, Kilmorey, Lucan, Morton, Nelson, Normanton, Poulett, Romney, Sefton, Strafford, Tankerville, Warwick, Westmorland, Winchelsea.

VISCOUNTS.

Boyne, Bridport, Cobham, Cross, Chilston, Downe, Esher, Falmouth, Gage, Galway, Goschen, Gough, Halifax, Hampden, Hardinge, Hill, Ivcagh, Knutsford, Midleton, Peel, Portman, Powerscourt, Ridley, St. Aldwyn, St. Vincent, Tredegar, De Vesci.

BARONS.

Abercromby, Addington, Aldenham, Alington Allerton, Alverstone, Ardilaun, Armstrong, Ashbourne, Ashburton, Ashcombe, Athlumney, Avebury, Balfour of Burleigh, Barnard, Barrymore, Basing, Belhaven, Belper, Blythswood, Biddulph, Braybrooke, Burnham, Castlemaine, Calthorpe, Camoys, Cheylesmore, Clinton, Cottesloe, Crawshaw, De Mauley, De Lisle, De Ramsey, De Saumarez, Desborough, Dunboyne, Dunedin, Ellenborough, Elphinstone, Faber, Farquhar, Gerard, Glanusk, Gorell, Grenfell, Grey de Ruthyn, Greville, Gwydyr, Hampton, Harris, Hastings, Henley, Heneage, Heytesbury, Hindlip, Hylton, James, Kenyon, Kilbracken, Killanin, Kinnaird, Kinross, Knaresborough, Lamington, Leigh, Lawrence, Lilford, Ludlow, Lurgan, Macnaghten, Manners, Masham, Mersey, Michelham, Midleton, Monk Bretton, Muncaster, Monson, Montagu, Monteagle, Mostyn, Mount Stephen, North, Newlands, Newton, Northcliffe, O'Neill, Oranmore and Browne, Ormathwaite, O'Brien, Playfair, Plunket, Poltimore, Rathmore, Ravensworth, Rayleigh, Revelstoke, Ritchie, Rothschild, Sackville, St. Audries, St. Oswald, Sanderson, Savile, Scarsdale, Seaton, Suffield, Tennyson, Teynham, Waleran, Wolverton, Braye, Byron, Berwick, Brougham and Vaux, Cloncurry, Carew, Derwent, Dunleath, Dunalley, Erskine, Egerton, Henniker, Hawke, Inverclyde, Lindley, Llangattock, Langford, Lister, Magheramorne, Northbourne, O'Hagan, Rathdonnell, Ventry, Rossmore, Torphichen, and Wrottesley.

(For further mail news regarding the Political Crisis see page 8).

PAYMENT OF MEMBERS.

LONDON, AUGUST 11.

The House of Commons has passed a resolution in favour of the payment to members of £400 a year, by 256 votes to 158.

THE POPE'S ILLNESS.

Operation on His Knee.

LONDON, AUGUST 10.

The Pope's knee has been punctured in order to remove the fluid.

HOME CRICKET.

Indians Defeated.

LONDON, AUGUST 11.

The Scottish Counties scored 174 for eight wickets in their second innings in the match against the Indians. The Scottish Counties thus won by two wickets.

A substitute played for Balu who was indisposed.

INDIAN HIGH COURTS BILL.

LONDON, AUGUST 11.

The House of Commons has passed the third reading of the Indian High Courts Bill and the second reading of the Bill empowering the Government of India to grant superannuation allowances to the widow and other personal representative of a civil servant dying while on the active list.

THE STRIKES IN LONDON.

Settlement of Carmen's Dispute.

SITUATION MUCH RELIEVED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 10.

A thousand Aldershot troops are being drafted into London, in readiness to maintain order.

At question time, in the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Churchill said that unless a settlement were reached to-day it would be necessary for the Government to make a statement regarding the steps to be taken for the maintenance of order and for the continuance of the food supply. The Commissioner of Police had been instructed to take all measures for the preservation of law, and promptly to arrest all intimidators.

Mr. Buxton announced that the Board of Trade conference had completely settled the coal porters' dispute.

LATER.

The whole of the Aldershot troops have been ordered to hold themselves in immediate readiness. Army vehicles are proceeding to London in connection with fodder supplies.

LONDON, AUGUST 11.

The strike of the carmen, which was the *crux* of the situation in London, was settled at one o'clock this morning.

LATER.

The carmen numbered thirty thousand. There are now only twelve thousand lightermen and stevedores with unsettled demands.

Ten thousand troops at Aldershot last evening were in readiness to proceed to London. Some cavalry had actually entrained.

LATER.

It is expected that the strikers of all sections will resume work on Monday.

Sir Herbert Samuel to-day announced in the House of Commons that the Government was hopeful of an early settlement of the lightermen's dispute, whereupon work generally would be resumed.

He emphasized the determination of the Government to safeguard the London food supply in any eventuality.

Mails Diverted to Plymouth.

Over twenty tons of parcel post and mails, usually going to Tilbury for the P. and O. on Fridays, have been despatched to Plymouth where liners will embark them.

APPOINTMENT OF MAJOR STOKES.

Sir E. Grey and Russian Attitude.

LONDON, AUGUST 11.

Replying to Lord Ronaldshay, in the House of Commons, to-day, Sir Edward Grey said that the appointment of Major Stokes did not violate the letter of the Anglo-Russian Agreement, but was contrary to the spirit of it. Britain would, probably, take a similar view if a Russian Attache were selected to organise a *gendarmerie* in a part of Persia adjoining India.

ST. PETERSBURG, AUGUST 11.

The *Novoye Vremya* states that the question of the appointment of Major Stokes himself does not matter one iota; if it is proved that there is no better candidate than the British officer to assure the success of the financial report, Russia can hardly object to the appointment.

The paper proceeds violently to attack Mr. Shuster, accusing him of intrigue against the Anglo-Russian entente.

The *Times* correspondent in St. Petersburg has excellent authority for stating that Russia in the present circumstances is in favour of the appointment of Major Stokes in South Persia, if he still desires to enter the Persian service.

The incident, so far as St. Peterburg is concerned, may be considered settled.

THE MIDNAPORE CASE.

Heckling in the House of Commons.

LONDON, AUGUST 10.

Mr. Montagu was heckled regarding the Midnapore case.

Sir W. P. Byles asked who would pay the cost of the trial, and Mr. Keir Hardie asked whether the accused officials would retain their honours and promotions.

Mr. Montagu replied that the cost would fall upon the Bengal revenue. He deprecated the passing of an opinion upon the case before the full judgment was received. The accused officials were in a serious position, and had the right of appeal. No action should be taken to prejudice the result.

Replying to a supplementary question by Mr. MacNeill as to whether the officials would retain office, Mr. Montagu said, "I do not know."

Mr. MacNeill answered that Mr. Montagu ought to know.

Mr. Morrell gave notice that he would raise the question of the Indian Police next week.

Replying to Colonel Yate, Mr. Montagu offered to convey to Lord Morley a suggestion to consider the advisability of giving increased employment to Anglo-Indians in the railway and telegraph services in India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 11.

The *Englishman* hears that the three officers, who were defendants in the Midnapore damage suit, will most likely be suspended temporarily.

CHINESE COTTON.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, AUGUST 10.

An edict orders the drafting of regulations for the prevention of watering cotton. It espicially directs the Shanghai authorities to co-operate in checking this growing abuse.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

Route of Calcutta Procession.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 11.

The following *Press Communique* has been issued from the Bengal Secretariat under the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor:—A meeting was recently convened by Mr. C. J. Stevenson-Moore, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, with a view to co-ordinating the arrangements for welcoming Their Imperial Majesties on their arrival in Calcutta. As announced, the arrangements for the arrival will follow generally those which were made when Their Majesties visited Calcutta as Prince and Princess of Wales. Their Majesties will arrive at Howrah Station (East Indian Railway) and will thence proceed to Princep's Ghat on one of the vessels of the Port Commissioners which will be escorted by a flotilla of ferry-steamers manned by the Port Defence Volunteers. At Princep's Ghat the official reception by the Bengal Government will take place and the members of the Calcutta Corporation will present their address. From Princep's Ghat, Their Majesties will drive in procession to Government House attended by a Royal Escort. The route will be that followed on the occasion of the Prince of Wales' visit, viz, by Ellenborough Course, and thence past the Dufferin Statue and along the Red Road to the north-east gate of Government House.

DECORATIONS.

The East Indian Railway Company will make itself responsible for the general arrangements and decorations at Howrah Station and the Port Commissioners from there up to Princep's Ghat. The general arrangements at Princep's Ghat and along the route to Government House will be carried out by the Bengal Government. Steps have been taken to ensure that the scheme of decorations throughout will harmonise. Mr. Percy Brown, of the Government School of Arts, will advise on this part of the arrangements.

An interesting feature of the ceremony will be the massing on either side of the Red Road of 25,000 school children of Calcutta and suburbs. The children will be accommodated in front of the stone balustrades on stands erected by the Bengal Government. It is hoped that each child will be provided by the Reception Committee with a small flag to be waved as Their Majesties pass. This flag has been designed by the Hon. Maharaja Sir Prodyot Kumar Tagore and contains the "Star of India" and other devices on a light blue ground. The arrangements for the school children will be under the direct charge of the Hon'ble Mr. G. W. Kuchler, Director of Public Instruction, assisted by a small committee.

A limited number of seats will be provided for Government Officials and others at Princep's Ghat. Tickets for these will be issued by the Bengal Government. The erection by private persons of a small number of stands on the Ellenborough Course or elsewhere on the route will be permitted, on payment, subject to compliance with such conditions as to design, stability, etc., as may be prescribed in each case, by the Superintending Engineer, S.-W. Circle, Calcutta, to whom all applications should be made.

PRESS CAMP AT DELHI.

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 11.

The Delhi Coronation Durbar Committee have asked the Government of Bengal for the services of Mr. Kalidas Mitter, cashier of the Calcutta Police Court, to act as assistant officer in charge of the Indian Press Camp. The Local Government has agreed and requested the Chief Presidency Magistrate to allow him to join at Delhi by the middle of October. Mr. S. C. Bayley will be in charge of the European Press Camp at Delhi, during the Coronation celebrations.

ARRANGEMENTS IN RANGOON.

RANGOON, AUGUST 11.

At the Executive Committee's meeting of the Coronation Committee at the Jubilee Hall last evening, Mr. Justice Hartnoll presided. It was resolved that the Coronation festivities at Rangoon on December 12, will take the following form:—A feast for school children, a feast for the poor, a regatta at the Lakes and boat-races, the decoration of the town and prizes for the best decorated buildings, the illumination of the town and prizes for the best illuminated buildings, the illumination of the Royal Lakes and a display of fire works.

The Anglo-Indian Empire League, Burma branch, has decided to send to the King and Queen, on the occasion of the Coronation at the Delhi Durbar, a congratulatory telegram expressing the deferential loyalty and submission to the throne of the Anglo-Indian Community of Burma.

UNIVERSAL OBSERVANCE IN INDIA.

SIMLA, AUGUST 11.

The Government of India have been considering the question of best means whereby the celebration of the Royal Durbar at Delhi may be suitably observed all over India. It is quite probable that the feature of celebration will be the reading of the Royal Proclamation conveying the Royal message to the people. This will be then followed by a general rejoicing such as illumination, childrens fete, and the feeding of the poor. Besides these, there will be the customary release of prisoners and distribution of certificates of honour for meritorious public services. It is expected that December 7 the date fixed for State Entry into Delhi and December 12 the date fixed for the Durbar, will be declared as public holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act and additional holidays will also be permitted at the discretion of the local Governments.

MOSLEM UNIVERSITY FUND.

Meeting at Nagpur.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, AUGUST 11.

A public meeting of Mussalmans of the Central Provinces and Berars was held at Nagpur in the Town Hall on 10th August to inaugurate the Moslem University work. Mr. Mehdi Hasan, Deputy Commissioner of Drug, while presiding, made and impressive speech requesting Mussalmans to work hard for the realization of their great ambition to fund the Moslem University in this great year of our King Emperor's Coronation at Delhi. Messrs. Jafar Hosain, Shaukat Ali and Abdul Razzak also spoke. Mr. H. M. Malak, Provincial Secretary, read the list of donations announced so far, Raja Azamshah heading the list with Rs. 5,000. The total donations amount to Rs. 18,345; over Rs. 9,000 was paid in cash.

The whole audience stood and enthusiastically passed resolutions thanking the Government of India for the Hon'ble Mr. Butler's letter on the subject of Moslem University.

Deputations start for the districts to-morrow,

DELHI DURBAR.

Official Programme.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 11.

The following resolution has been issued in a Royal Proclamation, dated the 22nd day of March, 1911:—

His Majesty the King Emperor declared his Royal intention to hold at Delhi on his twelfth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and eleven, an Imperial Durbar for the purpose of making known the solemnity of his Coronation. The Governor-General in Council is now pleased to issue the following orders for local celebrations of this unique, most solemn and auspicious event throughout the rest of His Majesty's Indian Dominion except the cities of Bombay and Calcutta. On the above mentioned date in accordance with the dictates of fitness and the wishes of the Governments of Bombay and Bengal, the celebrations at Bombay and Calcutta will be timed to coincide with the presence in those cities of Their Majesties.

2. The Governor-General in Council directs that Thursday, the 7th December, 1911, the date appointed for the State Entry of Their Majesties into Delhi, and Tuesday the 12th December, 1911, the date appointed for the Imperial Durbar shall be notified as public holidays throughout India under the Negotiable Instruments Act. In view of the fact that the Christmas holidays from December 23rd to the 1st January will follow so closely upon the celebrations at Delhi and that Their Majesties' presence in Bombay and Calcutta will be celebrated by other public holidays in those cities and throughout the Bombay Presidency and the Province of Bengal, the Governor-General in Council considers that the notifications throughout India of any other days than the two specified as holidays under the Act would result in the serious dislocation of public business and inconvenience to the mercantile community and to the large number of visitors to India who may be expected on the occasion. His Excellency is, however, pleased to direct subject to the condition that arrangements are made for the despatch of urgent business, all public offices under the Government of India except those which must remain open for the proper transaction of commercial business, shall be closed upon the dates intervening between the State Entry of Their Majesties into Delhi, and the celebration of the Imperial Durbar, namely the 8th to the 11th December inclusive, and desires the Local Governments and Administrations to issue similar orders with regard to the offices under their control.

CELEBRATIONS IN EVERY VILLAGE.

3. It is the wish of the Governor-General in Council, that the local celebrations of the most auspicious occasion of Their Majesties' visit to India should, save in the matter of the enjoyment of the holidays directed above, be concentrated upon the solemn date of the Imperial Durbar, the 12th December, and that some formal celebration of this unique occasion should, as far as practicable, be held in every village of the Indian Empire. With this object it is directed that the Royal Proclamation which will be read at the Imperial Durbar at Delhi, and which will be communicated to the Local Governments and Administrations in due season shall publicly read out not only at the headquarters of each Local Government and Administration and at each district headquarter, but at the headquarters of every Sub-Division, Tahsil Taluk and as far as practicable at every village throughout India. The Proclamation shall be read in English and the vernacular by the Senior Civil Officer present at midday on the 12th December, 1911, at the headquarters of each Local Government and Administration and of each District and Sub-Division and in the vernacular at the headquarters of each Taluk and Tahsil by the officer in administrative charge thereof. In villages it shall be read in the vernacular by the Patwari or headman of the village to be selected in this behalf by the local authorities. The Governor-General in Council desires in this connection to commend to the consideration of Local Governments a suggestion which has been made to him that a portrait of His Majesty should be supplied to the reader of the proclamation in each village who should be directed to exhibit it to the people assembled at the time.

LOCAL DURBARS TO BE HELD.

4. At the headquarters of Local Governments and of Districts and wherever else this can conveniently and suitably be arranged (possibly for instance at the headquarters of Sub-divisions and in some cases of Tahsils and Taluks) the reading of the Proclamation will take place in a formal Durbar to be convened and arranged by the officer reading the Proclamation and at this Durbar any honours that may have been conferred on residents of the locality by His Majesty the King Emperor or His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General should be announced. The Governor-General in Council desires that the occasion should further be marked by the distribution at such Durbars of certificates of honour to be granted by the Local Governments and Administrations in the form annexed to this resolution to Indian gentlemen of distinction. These certificates should, as on the three previous occasions when they have been granted, be distributed with discrimination and be reserved for those who have actually rendered services meriting recognition by the Government and capable of being distinctly specified in the body of the certificate. At the time of the reading of the Proclamation a Royal Salute of 101 guns should be fired whenever this is practicable.

ILLUMINATIONS.

6. The Governor-General in Council directs that on the evening of the twelfth December the District Court houses, telegraph offices, and post offices and so far as this is practicable all Government buildings throughout India shall be illuminated and invites all local bodies to arrange for the illumination of their public buildings at the same time. His Excellency is confident that private persons will readily co-operate in this respect and will use every endeavour to illuminate their dwelling houses and business premises in a manner fitted to mark the great occasion.

FIREWORKS AND SPORTS.

7. It has already been stated that it is the desire of the Governor-General in Council and he does not doubt his wish will be shared by all classes of His Majesty's subjects in India, that the celebrations on the occasion of Their Majesties' presence at the Imperial Durbar at Delhi should, as far as practicable, be held in every village in the India Empire. Besides the reading of the Proclamation and the exhibition of His Majesty's portrait referred to above, which may be regarded as of the nature of the ceremonial, the Governor-General-in-Council trusts that the feeding of the poor, athletic sports, the display of fireworks and other like events which formed so marked and appreciated a feature of the local celebrations in honour of the Durbar at Delhi on the 1st January, 1903, will take place on the present occasion on a still greater and more widespread scale. As on the occasion of the last Durbar, the Governor-General-in-Council will look mainly to the loyal feeling, liberality, kind heartedness and energy of local bodies and of the public assisted by private individuals, to carry out his wishes in these respects and he is confident that his hops will not be disappointed and that the celebrations will be of such a nature as to bring home as far as possible to every subject of His Majesty, young and old, rich and poor, throughout the country, the great event of the first personal visit of a King-Emperor and of his Consort to his Indian Empire in order to announce to his Indian subjects the solemnity of his Coronation, to this end, it is particularly desirable that entertainment for school children should be given an important place in the local celebrations, but with regard to this matter the wishes of the Governor-General in Council have been separately made known.

ORDER:—Ordered that this resolution be communicated to all Local Governors and Administrations, Madras, Bombay, Bengal, United Provinces, Punjab, Burma, E. B. and Assam, Central Provinces, N. W. F. Province, Coorg, the Superintendent of Port Blair for information and guidance and to all Departments of the Government of India and the offices subordinate to the Home Department for information and that it be published in the supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE:—By command of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council this certificate is presented in the name of His Most Gracious Majesty King George V, Emperor of India, on the occasion of His Majesty's Coronation Durbar at Delhi to (here enter name, father's name and description) in recognition of (here enter nature of his services or grounds upon which the certificate is given).

PILGRIMS FROM BURMA TO MECCA.

Moslem Complaint of High Fares.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 11.

In reply to various enquries in connection with the pilgrims to Mecca, from the Government, Mr. H. M. S. Mail, Secretary to the Rangoon Moslem Association, has submitted the Association's views.

In regard to the rise in passage rates to Jeddah, the Association believe it is due more to avarice on the part of the Bombay shipping companies than to a sudden influx of pilgrims, because the same companies, during ordinary times, carry passengers from Bombay to Jeddah at surprisingly low rates.

The Government is asked to put an end to the irregularities that have been going on for years, and to pass an Act enforcing shipping companies in British ports of India to fix a reasonable maximum rate during the pilgrim season consistent with the usual rates sanctioned by the Government. The Association attributes the circulation of false reports by *mutanifs* (guides) from Arabia to various places in India and Burma to the action of licensed brokers from Bombay whose interest it is to get the highest percentage of commission on the amounts of passage money. The interference of the Government would entirely remove all such reports. The Association considers the issue of pilgrims' passports in their respective countries is great boon and facility to the intending pilgrims.

ALLEGED DISCOURTESY TO A RAJA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 11.

The Advocate-General of Bengal is alleged to have used discourteous language towards the Raja of Narajole, a witness in the Midnapur Damage Suit. The solicitors of the Raja have now served a notice on the Advocate-General, calling upon him to tender an apology to the Raja.

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 11.

In the judgment of the Midnapore Damage suit, Mr. Justice Fletcher, referred to an observation, said to have been made by the Advocate-General in regard to the Raja of Narajole, a witness in the suit. According to the notes of Dr. Sarwady, one of the junior counsels for the plaintiff in the Damage suit, the Advocate-General was said to have described the Raja as "There he sat a disgusting object, drink-sodden, more a beast than a man". On Wednesday, the Raja's attorneys sewed a letter on the Advocate-General of Bengal, calling upon him to retract those observations and offer an unqualified apology to the Raja, failing or refusing to do so the Raja would bring a defamation suit against the Advocate-General.

SIMLA, AUGUST 11.

There was a meeting of the Viceroy's Executive Council, this morning, and it is understood that the Midnapore case was under consideration.

It is settled that Mr. Kenrick, the Advocate-General, has postponed his departure from India on leave.

The statement of that Messrs. Weston, Haque and Guha will be temporarily suspended is incorrect.

DROUGHT AT BHAVNAGAR.

Prayers for Rain.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, AUGUST 11.

The usual Balev procession which was to have been held yesterday, was abandoned on account of the absence of the rains, Their Highness the Maharaja and Maharani drove quietly at 5 p. m. to the Bunder to perform the necessary worship and thence came to the Jasonath Temple to meet the Jain officials, merchants and others, who had assembled there in large numbers to offer prayers to God for rain. Great enthusiasm prevailed and prayers were made in the orthodox Vedic form. Their Highnesses thence drove to the Juma Masjid where the Mahomedans had assembled for a similar purpose.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST DEBENTURE LOAN OF 1911.

Tenders amounting to Rs. 64,55,500 at and over Rs. 102-1-0 accepted in full.

The balance Rs. 10,44,500 distributed pro rata amongst those who tendered at Rs. 102-0-0.

The average rate of the tenders accepted was Rs. 102-6-0.

The aggregate total of tenders received was Rs. 2,34,79,000.

The highest rate tendered was Rs. 103-6-0.

LATEST FROM HOME

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

London, July 28.

Mr. Montagu, Under Secretary for India, on July 26 made the annual Indian Budget statement in the House of Commons. He said that if the non-productive debt of India continued to be reduced at the present rate it would be extinguished in eighteen years.

Viscount Chilston (Mr. Akers-Douglas) took his seat in the House of Lords on July 25.

The Maharaja of Gwalior, to commemorate the Coronation of the King, has presented to his Majesty the sum of £8,000 for distribution among charitable institutions.

Mr. Lloyd George's Mansion House speech has aroused resentment in Germany. The French view is that it has gone a long way towards clearing the air.

Up to July 27 the number of professed supporters of the Marquess of Lansdowne on the question of surrendering to the Government on the Parliament Bill was two hundred and eighty-seven.

The United States Senate has passed the Bill providing for trade reciprocity with Canada.

The Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty will probably not be submitted to the Senate until the December session.

An arbitration treaty has been signed between Argentina and Venezuela.

The King's Prize was won at Bisley on July 22 by Private W. J. Clifford, and Canada, who has accomplished a unique feat by taking in the same year the prizes given by his Majesty and the Prince of Wales.

The silver medal was won by Private A. G. R. Garrod, Oxford University Officers Training Corps, and the National Challenge Trophy fell to England after a fine contest.

Two men were killed and five injured by the bursting of a steam tube on board the destroyer "Kangaroo" off Beachy Head on July 21.

Over £1,000,000 sterling damage has been caused by the fire at Constantinople, and much poverty and distress have been caused.

The 1,010 Miles Air Race round England and Scotland resulted on July 26 in a victory for Naval Lieut. Conneau ("Beaumont"), who beat Vedrines his closest rival, by a margin of 1 h. 8 m. 59 s.

M. Loridan, on a Farman biplane, flew 465 miles, without alighting, at Mourmelon on July 21, thus establishing a world's record.

The appeal of ex-Inspector Syme against the sentence of six months' imprisonment has been dismissed by the Court of Criminal Appeal.

Fighting has taken place at Shiraz, in Persia, in which the Government troops have suffered heavy losses.

Mr. Ernest Terah Hooley has surrendered to an officer of the High Court under a writ of attachment issued for contempt of Court in connection with proceedings taken by his trustee in bankruptcy, and was conveyed to Brixton Prison.

Fifty countries and twenty-two Governments are represented at the first Universal Races Congress opened at the University of London on July 26. The object of the gathering is in the main to consider the relations between Eastern and Western peoples with a view to promoting a fuller understanding, but the racial problems of Africa and the results of blending races wherever they exist were discussed.

The French instructor of the Moorish troops camped near Alcazar, while riding into that town to draw pay for his troops, was attacked by a Spanish patrol and taken under escort before the Spanish Colonel Sylvestre, who accused him of creating an incident but offered him an escort back to his camp.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier stated in the Canadian House of Commons on July 27 that the Admiralty in London and the Dominions had come to an agreement regarding the status of the Dominion Navies.

Mr. John Burns received an honorary degree at Birmingham University on July 27. The ceremony was indirectly connected with the annual meeting of the British Medical Association in the city, for the faculty of medicine had recommended Mr. Burns for the honour because of his services to public health.

BELGIUM.

The Queen of Holland, accompanied by the Prince Consort, arrived in Brussels on July 26th on a visit to the King and Queen of the Belgians. The route from the railway station, where King Albert and Queen Elizabeth welcomed the guests, was gaily decorated with flags, and the street were thronged with people, who cheered heartily as the Royal Procession passed on its way to the Palace.

On the Belgian side of the frontier there is a considerable feeling in favour of the conclusion of some definite understanding with Holland, and for some time past the possibility of a military arrangement with this Northern neighbour has been discussed in Belgium.

FRANCE.

Two deaths from cholera are announced from Montpellier, one from Paulhan, and one from Florensac. There have been eight cases altogether at Marseilles.

The Government proposals for the readjustment of the functions of the Commander-in-Chief in time of war have taken definite shape. According to forecasts the chief feature of the scheme consists in a proposal to invest the officer who is to be appointed Commander-in-Chief of the north-eastern group of armies with titular control of the General Staff of the Army, while the Chief of the General Staff will retain the practical direction of this department. It is believed that if this scheme is adopted General Pau, who is a veteran of 1870, a former commander of the 20th Army Corps, and one of the most distinguished members of the Army Council, will be offered the supreme command.

The police have executed a number of search warrants at the residences of notorious Labour agitators. The systematic character of this new policy of repression is shown by the fact that the Minister of Marine has refused to grant leave of absence to a workman in the State dockyard at Toulon who had been selected to represent the local union at a forthcoming Labour Congress in Berlin. Another act which is welcomed as opportune is the transfer of Gustave Herve, the anarchist and anti-militarist, from the Sante Prison in Paris to a place of detention in the provinces.

A great section of the forest of Fontainebleau has been destroyed by flames. The fire, which is thought to have been caused by incendiarism or carelessness on the part of trippers, was got under with the utmost difficulty owing to the excessive dryness of the undergrowth in consequence of the prolonged drought.

HAITI.

Haitian refugees arriving in Jamaica declare that the Republic is in an absolute state of anarchy. There has been much bloodshed and pillaging, and there are at least three rival candidates for the Presidency. President Simon is practically shut up in Port-au-Prince, but, in virtue of his control of the only two war-vessels which Haiti possesses, threatens to blockade and even to bombard the unfortified towns, Fort Liberte, Gonaives, and St. Marie, which are held by the Revolutionaries. He has been warned by the Foreign Representatives against such action, and the presence of three American warships and the proximity of a fourth land strength to this warning. A German cruiser has been ordered to Port-au-Prince for the protection of German interests.

HOLLAND.

Many of the strikers returned to work early this week, and there is now every indication that the dispute is nearing an end.

SWITZERLAND.

The body of a young American Mr. Homer Diman, who has been missing from Salvan, near Martigny, since the beginning of July, was found on July 23rd evening in a crevasse on the Dent du Midi. At Clarens on Lake Geneva, a rowing boat containing six persons came into collision with a motor-boat and capsized. Four persons were saved and two drowned an American girl, Marie Louise Thomas, and a high school teacher Mlle. Lavanchy.

TURKEY.

The festivities in Constantinople on July 23rd in honour of the third anniversary of the Constitution were married by a terrible outbreak of fire, and on the 23rd a second conflagration started in the Jewish quarter. Altogether about 3,500 houses were destroyed together with 16 mosques. Only two lives were lost. Mahmud Shevket Pasha was slightly injured by a falling beam. The official report declares that the fires were caused by accident, but rumours of incendiarism are rife.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS.

Lord Lansdowne and his Supporters.

DIVIDED UNIONIST COUNSELS.

London, July 28.

An acute political crisis has arisen. Following the amendment of the Parliament Bill by the House of Lords, Mr. Balfour and Lord Lansdowne on Friday last received a letter from Mr. Asquith in which the Prime Minister stated that should necessity arise the Government would advise the King to exercise his prerogative to secure the passage of the Bill substantially in its original form, and that the King had signified that he would consider it his duty to accept and act on that advice.

On Monday the Unionist leaders were received in audience by the King, and on Tuesday Lord Lansdowne advised his supporters in the Upper House to desist from further opposition to the Bill since they were no longer "free agents." Mr. Balfour gave his assent to this policy, declaring, "With Lord Lansdowne I stand; with Lord Lansdowne I am ready, if need be, to fall."

The action of the Unionist leaders has aroused considerable opposition from a section of the party, although nearly 300 Peers have declared their intention to support Lord Lansdowne. The dissidents rallied their forces at a banquet held in honour of Lord Halsbury on Wednesday evening. The policy of "No Surrender" was there emphasized and received with great enthusiasm. The gathering was presided over by Lord Selborne, and among the speakers were the Duke of Northumberland, Lord Milner, Lord Salisbury, Mr. George Wyndham, and Mr. Austen Chamberlain. A letter of support was received from Mr. Chamberlain.

There has been much disorder in the House of Commons, and on Monday a section of the younger Unionists refused to allow Mr. Asquith to be heard when he rose to make a statement about the Government policy on the Bill.

The following diary of events shows the development of the situation :—

July 20.—The House of Lords passes the Parliament Bill with amendments providing for the appointment of a Joint Committee in case of dispute between the two Houses, and for the direct submission to the electors of any measure which, in the opinion of the Joint Committee, raises an issue of great gravity upon which the opinion of the country has not been sufficiently ascertained.

July 21.—A Cabinet Council is held. The Unionist leaders receive a letter from Mr. Asquith announcing the intention of the Government to refuse to accept the amendments, and further stating that the King has assented to the creation of new Peers if necessary, to secure the passage of the Bill through the Lords.

July 22.—The Prime Minister has an audience of the King. It is announced that the members of the Unionist Party who favour of policy of "No Surrender" will give a dinner on Wednesday in honour of Lord Halsbury, the most outspoken advocate of resistance.

July 24.—Mr. Balfour and Lord Lansdowne, in compliance with the desire of the King, wait on his Majesty at Buckingham Palace. The Prime Minister is afterwards received by the King, who postpones a previously arranged visit to Goodwood on account of the political crisis. In the House of Commons a section of the Unionist Party, whose action is repudiated by their leaders, refuses to allow to Prime Minister to be heard, and a scene of great disorder follows.

July 25.—The King again postpones his visit to Goodwood. Lord Lansdowne, in a letter addressed to the Unionist Peers, advises submission. Mr. Balfour, in a letter to Lord Newton, supports Lord Lansdowne. The "No Surrender" section of the Unionist Party continues an active campaign.

July 26.—The dinner to Lord Halsbury is made the occasion of a striking demonstration by the "No Surrender" section, and a letter is read at it from Mr. Chamberlain, stating that the country owes a a great debt to Lord Halsbury because at the crisis of his fate he has refused to surrender his principles.

July 27.—It is announced that nearly 300 Peers have pledged themselves to support Lord Lansdowne.

THE PEERS AND MR. ASQUITH'S LETTER.

Unofficially, it may be stated that there were about 170 peers present, at Friday's meeting at Lansdowne House.

Lord Lansdowne left the meeting in no doubt that in his opinion the Opposition were no longer "free agents," but must yield to "force majeure."

The discussion that ensued was not confined to the main theme, for it is understood that a further intimation from the Prime Minister to the Opposition leaders was brought before the meeting, to the effect that the Government would not release the Parliament Bill from the House of Commons unless the Opposition leaders in the House of Lords gave an assurance that it would go through. This, it is stated, provoked the meeting. The difficulties which any Opposition leaders in the House of Lords would labour under in the attempt to secure such an assurance are obvious. It is doubtful whether Lord Lansdowne would ever be in a position to account for the action which all the Opposition peers would take in the House of Lords.

The meeting was at times of a stormy character, and there was a vigorous opposition to the views put forward by Lord Lansdowne. Lord Halsbury has publicly taken the stand of "no surrender" under any circumstances, it is an open secret that Lord Selborne sympathizes with this view, and it is understood Lord Salisbury lent them his support. These three Front Bench leaders were cheered to the echo by the peers who share their views, and impassioned speeches were also made by rank and file peers against the proposal to yield to "force majeure," speeches, it is stated, which were not uncoloured by invective. There is reason to believe, however, that those who took this view were in the minority—some estimated their number at about 50. Their number may have been more but it was clear that Lord Lansdowne's supporters were in the majority.

The presence of a strong and determined minority made it impossible to form any opinion as to the issue. The meeting was inconclusive, and no resolution of any kind was put.

MR. ASQUITH REFUSED A HEARING.

Extraordinary Scene in the Commons.

To exaggerate the intensity of the passion displayed in the House of Commons on July 24, would not be possible. In sustained fury the scene that took place exceeded the historic disturbance in Committee when the Home Rule Bill was under discussion in 1893, but fortunately on Monday there was no actual physical violence. Happily members did not let their excitement carry them away to that point, but no spectator of the scene would have been surprised if personal encounters had taken place when the House broke up, so great, so fierce was the heat that had been engendered. In one respect what occured was, it is believed, unprecedented. For the first time, probably in our Parliamentary history and certainly for the first time within living memory a hearing has been refused by an incensed Opposition to the Leader of the House. The Prime Minister who had come prepared to vindicate his policy of coercing the House of Lords was not allowed to deliver his speech and had to resume his seat after uttering a few fragmentary sentences.

At an early stage of the proceedings it was evident that the atmosphere was dangerously charged with explosive matter. The conditions were electrical, such as bode a crisis, and the tension of nerves was extreme. The answers given to the questions on the order paper were not listened to. A murmur of voices filled the Chamber, drowning the replies. Soon after 3 o'clock the keenest eye would have found difficulty in discovering a vacant seat in the Chamber. It was a great assembly, worthy, in magnitude of a momentous occasion.

The loud and prolonged cheering of the Nationalist members marked the entrance of Mr. J. Redmond, whose face beamed with pleasure at his reception, as he walked to his customary seat. The Prime Minister came in immediately afterwards, and at once the Chamber rang with acclamations. All the Ministerialists and the Nationalists rose in their places and cheered again and again, waving high the order papers which they held in their hands. Amid these shouts of jubilation their mingled a long roll of angry murmurs. The opposition were expressing their resentment. Vituperative cries were exchanged, and, the clamour rising.

The Speaker thought it necessary to intervene, and called on members to control their feelings. comparative quiet was restored, only to be broken, however, a minute or two later when Mr. Balfour came in from behind the Chair. His party rose as one man and cheered to the echo.

The introduction of Mr. Cecil Harmsworth, Captain Donelan, and other members recently elected afforded the House further opportunities for giving vent to their feelings. and each new member in turn was received with resonant cheering by the party with whom he was to act.

When the question was put that the Lords' amendments to the Parliament Bill be considered and Mr. Asquith rose to make his statement, the metal was at white heat. The majority of the Unionists appeared to be quite unable to keep their passion under. Cries of "Traitor" were raised, and the Speaker appealed in vain that the Prime Minister should be treated with courtesy. The uproar of conflicting cries and counter-cries increasing, Mr. Lowther renewed his appeal. No doubt, he said, there was a great deal of excitement on both sides of the House, but the spokesmen of both sides would be heard in due course. He hoped the conduct of the House would be worthy of the occasion.

Lord H. Cecil who was white with anger rose, but in the din that continued the point he wished to make was lost. All this time the Prime Minister was standing at the table a sheaf of notes before him. He waited patiently to begin, but every time he opened his lips to speak he was interrupted with cries of "Divide" and "Traitor." Members rose excitedly protesting against the interruption and the speaker several times sought to bring the opposition to a calmer frame of mind and to obtain a hearing for Mr Asquith. The response was a cry of "No." Lord H. Cecil who took a prominent part in the demonstration against the right hon. gentleman and many other Unionist kept up their opposition. Besides crying "Divide," they shouted sarcastically for Mr. Redmond, "the new leader."

Sir E. Carson, amid a storm of cheers and counter-cheers, moved the adjournment of the debate. The speaker answered that he certainly could not entertain the motion before the debate had even begun.

Mr. Asquith, who, though disconcerted, faced his opponents tranquilly, tried again to speak. They would not hear him.

The Speaker made further appeals. With great gravity of tone he pointed out to the Opposition that it was far more important for them than for the Government that the right of free discussion should be maintained. Then

Mr. Asquith made another attemp, but at every other word he was interrupted. He was able to trace briefly the history of the Parliament Bill, but then there was a renewal of disorder, and there were shouts of "Give it up." He shook his head defiantly, and proceeded, but every statement he made was a signal for fresh outbursts of contradiction and resentment. At last, his petience becoming exhausted, he resolved not to persevere. Amid frantic excitement he flung down his notes. "I am not going," he said, "to degrade myself by addressing an Opposition which is obviously determined not to listen to me. A situation has been created which admits only of one Constitutional course, and unless the House of Lords will consent to restore the Bill to its original form, with, if they like, reasonable amendments consistent with its principles and purpose, we shall be compelled to invoke the prerogative of the Crown." These sentences were spoken amid an almost deafening din, but the right hon. gentleman managed to make them heard. When he resumed his seat everybody on the front Ministerial bench stood up and cheered as did the whole of the party.

MR. BALFOUR'S SPEECH.

When the Leader of the Opposion rose many people expected that, in relation for the treatment which the Prime Minister had received, the Ministerialists would refused to hear him. The expectation was falsified, for the supporters of the Government repressed any inclination they might have had to act like their opponents, and any member of the party who threatened to interrupt was at one hushed to silence.

Mr. Balfour began with an expression of regret that he had not been able to hear the speech of the Prime Minister. "I do not," said the right hon. gentleman, "I do not say that we should discuss such proceedings as those in which his Majesty's Ministers have indulged without heat, for that would be impossible, but we should at all events discuss them." As to the treatment of the Parliament Bill by the House of Lords, he scoffed at the notion that it was such as to justify a revolution. The Prime Minister in proposing to resort to the creation of peers had shown himself to be utterly regardless of the gravest and most responsible duties of a Minister of the Crown. He was misusing the prerogative of the Crown and destroying the independence of the Second Chamber, and with what object? To prevent the people from giving another verdict on the question of Home Rule. Had there ever been such a revolution for such a cause? With a light heart the hon. gentleman had asked the Crown to take a step which had never been taken before in the history of the country. He had put the Crown practically under compulsion. While members of his party had been denouncing the hereditory principle in the constituencies, he had all the time been carrying in his pocket a blank cheque for the creation of as many representatives of the hereditary principle as might suit him at the moment. He had, in fact, asked his Sovereign to make him the absolute dictator of events. Surely all that had occurred marked the present Administration as the Administration the least sedulous to keep intact the treasure committed to them. He would like to know when the advice to create peers had been given.

Mr. Asquith at this point broke in. The right hon. gentleman, he might point out, had not heard what he might have to say. He had intended, if he had not been denied the courtesy never before withheld from a Leader of the House, to give detailed and reasoned accounts of the grounds for the advice which the Government had ventured to give to the Sovereign. "But," added Mr. Asquith with great emphasis, "after what has occurred I decline absolutely to answer questions now." There was another demonstration of enthusiasm by the right hon. gentleman's followers.

Mr. Balfour, resuming, ascribed the premature procedure of the Government to a consciousness that it would have been too cruel to introduce into the Coronation festivities such discord as must now inevitably tear asunder public opinion. "The Prime Minister," he declared, "has arrogated to himself by the advice he has given the Crown power which no Republican dictator in the world possesses. He has put himself above the Constitution."

SIR E. GREY'S REPLY.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs followed. That the refusal of the Opposition to hear the Prime Minister had filled him with indigation was apparent, but he restrained his anger and contended himself with addressing a grave warning to the House. Never, he affirmed, had a leader commanded greater personal loyalty than did his right hon. friend, a statement which obtained hearty endorcement. The display of personal discourtesy to the Prime Minister everyone on that side of the House resented. But what, he asked, would be the ulterior consequences of conduct such as they had witnessed that afternoon if it were repeated. Would not the consequences be the undermining and the destruction of the House of Commons, for would not debate be brought to an end? He trusted that on some future occasion the debate might be resumed, and that even the most extreme section of the Opposition would realize that the reputation of the House was at stake. For the moment there was nothing for Ministers to do except to endorse the action of the Prime Minister. He moved the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. F. E. Smith rose but him the Ministerialists were not disposed to treat with the same consideration as they had extended to his leader. They would not listen to him, and endeavoured to shout him down; but he stood his ground, waiting for a lull in the storm which his rising had provoked. There being no signs of an abatement of the wrathful demonstration.

The Speaker deemed that it had become his duty to intervene effectively, and exercising the power vested in him, he adjourned the House without question put, on the ground that the circumstances were those of grave disorder. He thereupon left the Chair, and a sitting which will ever be memorable for turbulence and turmoil came abruptly to an end.

Many minutes elapsed before the Chamber emptied, the noise and excitement continuing to the last.

MR. BALFOUR AND HIS PARTY.

Mr. Balfour has addressed the following letter to Lord Newton :—

4, Carlton-gardens, Pall-mall, S.W.,
July 25, 1911.

My dear Newton,—You ask me my opinion on the present situation; and in particular, on the course which the Peers should take when the Parliament Bill is sent back to the Upper House. I have never conceived it to be part of my duty actively to intervene in the affairs of a House to which I do not belong, nor have I on the present occasion taken any share in the propaganda which is, I understand, being vigorously conducted by some of its members. But this is not because I have any doubts as to the advice which I ought to give to those who seek it. On the contrary, my views are clear. I think the majority in the House of Lords should support its leader; I agree with the advice Lord Lansdowne has given to his friends; with Lord Lansdowne I stand; with Lord Lansdowne I am ready, if need be to fall.

So far as your direct question is concerned this is, I suppose, a sufficient answer. But I should convey an entirely wrong impression of my opinions on the present situation if I allowed it to stand alone. For the present situation is grave, even alarming, not merely because we are in the power of an unscrupulous and revolutionary Government, but because the real character of the peril by which we are menaced and the true methods of meeting it are obscured in the eyes of so many Unionists by the clouds of controversy which have arisen round '(what I consider) the quite secondary point on which you have consulted me.

We hear it said that the Lords should "fight to the last," that they should be ready to "perish but not to yield," that they should "do their duty irrespective of consequences," and so on. I agree. It is all quite true; but is it all quite relevant? Is there anything that deserves to be called "fighting" in the course recommended by those friends of ours who are canvassing against Lord Lansdowne? Is it heroic? Is there the faintest resemblance between the peer who proposes to vote for restoring the Lords' amendments to the Parliament Bill and the soldier who dies at his post fighting against overwhelming odds?

To suppose so is surely to misunderstand the whole situation. I do not for one moment doubt that, were courage and self-sacrifice required, these virtues would be forthcoming in abundance. But they are not required either from those who propose to vote or from those who propose to abstain from voting. There is no fighting in the matter. The crime of the Government is that by a gross misuse of the prorogative they have made the Second Chamber powerless, and fighting in any effective sense impossible. Fighting means, or ought to mean, something real. It means damaging the enemy, hampering his operation, perhaps defeating him if he wins, making even his victories costly. I fail to see how the course proposed by those who refuse to follow Lord Lansdowne is to attain any of these objects. I fail to she that it resembles any serious military operation, or requires the exercise of any military virtue.

There are some who talk as if Lord Lansdowne and we who agree with him were in favour of "compromise." This is a delusion. Compromise may sometimes be a most excellent thing but there is no room for it here. The Government have tyrannically destroyed, so far as the Parliament Bill is concerned, every real power which the Second Chamber possesses. They have in their own fashion imitated Cromwell, without either his excuses or his genius. The crime has been committed. It can neither be qualified nor condoned. Compromise is impossible. What then ought the Unionist Party to do? Ought we, amid the clatter of divided counsels, to quarrel over a procedure "within" the House of Lords which at the best can be no more than an ineffectual parade? Or ought we to prepare for the great struggle beyond its walls which the tyranny of the Government has made inevitable? Without doubt the latter.

Let us then, if we can, agree. Let the Unionists in the Upper House follow their trusted leader. But if this be impossible, if differ we must, if there be Peers who (on this occasion) are resolved to abandon Lord Lansdowne, if there be politicians outside who feel constrained to applaud them, let us all at least remember that the campaign for the restoration of Constitutional liberty is but just begun, that this is but an episode in it, and that unless the forces conducting it possesses unity and discipline, ultimate victory is impossible. It would in my opinion be a misfortune if the present crisis left the House of Lords weaker than the Parliament Bill by itself will make it; but it would be an irreparable tragedy if it left us a divided party.—Yours very sincerely.

ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S LETTER TO THE PEERS.

Lord Lansdowne has addressed, through the medium of the Opposition Whips in the House of Lords, the following letter to the Peers who usually receive the party communications:—

"Lansdowne House,
"July 24th, 1911.

"My Lord,—The announcement made by the Prime Minister leaves no room for doubt that his Majesty's Government are now empowered to force the passage of the Parliament Bill through the House of Lords by means of a practically unlimited creation of Peers.

"We shall, therefore, have to decide whether, by desisting from further opposition, we shall render it possible for his Majesty's Government to carry the Bill in the House of Lords as at present constituted, or whether, by insisting on our amendments, we shall bring about a creation of Peers in numbers which may overwhelm the present House and paralyse its action in the future, without in any way retarding the passage of the Parliament Bill.

"I have come to the conclusion that the former alternative is preferable in the interests of the House, the Unionist Party, and the country.

"Nor can I bring myself to believe that our supporters will not realize that we are no longer free agents, and that the course which I have indicated involves no responsibility for the Bill and no complicity with those who are promoting it.

"It is of the utmost importance that I should be made aware of the views of those Peers who usually act with us and I should therefore be grateful if your lordship would, with the least possible delay, let me know whether you are prepared to support me in the course which I feel it my duty to recommend.—"I have the honur to be, my lord. "Yours faithfully.
"LANSDOWNE."

LORD CURZON'S VIEW.

Lord Curzon, in a long letter on the situation, advises support for Mr. Balfour and Lord Lansdowne. Referring to those Unionists who desire "no surrender", he says :—"On a good deal of the ground we are at one with our friends. Like them, we have fought a strenuous battle against the Bill. Like them, we regard its presence on the Statute Book as a blot which it will be the first duty of the Unionist party to erase. With them we are prepared to enter upon a campaign for that object, and not to desist until it has been achieved. We share the consternation with which they regard the use, nay, rather the gross abuse, by the present Government of the royal prerogative and the particular circumstances in which it is proposed to employ it. In these circumstances the question at issue is simply this. The Bill being certain to pass in the form which the Government desires, is it advisable, in the interests of the Unionist Party and of the country, that it should pass by means of the creation of peers or without them? When the course advocated by Lord Lansdowne is known to have the hearty concurence and support of the leader of the entire party and of the great majority of those with whom they ordinarily act, the Unionist Party will, I suggest, do well to pause before it allows charges of desertion, or cowardice, or disgrace to be freely baudied as they have already been, in the warfare of words that has been started, not by us."

THE TRIBUTE TO LORD HALSBURY.

Great Enthusiasm.

The main event in the political developments of July 26 was, of course, the much-discussed banquet given in honour of Lord Halsbury by a number of Unionists who sympathize with his method of meeting the Parliament Bill on its reappearance in the House of Lords. That it would be a striking and enthusiastic demonstration was a foregone conclusion from the inception of the project. The promoters of the banquet were ex-"hypothesi" keen party men, and made the most of the opportunity of showing their resentment of the policy or the Government and their determination to force it to its conclusion.

Lord Selborne presided over a large gathering and proposed "The Constitutional Cause." After reading a sympathetic message from Mr. Chamberlain, he paid a tribute to Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Balfour, for whom he said that he entertained feelings of deep and sincere affection, but in this crisis each peer had an individual Constitutional responsibility which was above all party ties, and if his conception of duty differed from that of his leaders, he must obey his own, and not theirs. This division of opinion in the party was confined to a single issue—the creation of peers. When that was past the party would close its ranks for stern devotion to its duty—the restoration of the Constitution and the repeal of the Parliament Act.

Lord Halsbury, who was received with great cheering, referred in a bantering way to the profuse quantity of advice that had lately been offered to him and his friends. They were told not to be minatory and not to draw analogies. He rather thought he had heard that kind of admonition a great many years ago—from his grandmother. Lord Halsbury proceeded to quote Lord Lansdowne's assertion that neither the Crown nor the Constitution, nor the Church, nor our political liberties would be safe. If that was the fact what, asked Lord Halsbury, was the position in, which any English citizen ought to stand with that fact before him staring him in the face when he was asked to vote for that Bill?

RESISTANCE TO THE UTMOST.

What was it, that they ought to do? Was it to walk out of the House and leave the Bill, to submit to Mr. Asquith's dictation, and say that they who had the power to vote, the right and duty to aid and assist His Majesty in the Government of this great country, would evade the responsibility? If it was not right to do so they ought to the utmost of their power to resist. This pronouncement was received with loud cheers, the guests rising and waving napkins and handkerchiefs.

Suppose a person was challenged, knowing what they knew and denouncing it and yet not voting against it. If he was asked the question, Did you vote against it; you knew it was wrong; you denounced it as wrong; you said it was an outrage on the Constitution; you had the power to vote against it and you had not the manliness to do so. Again the audience rose and cheered the speaker.

Lord Halsbury concluded by saying that he had received during the last two days a very large number of messages of sympathy and support in the attitude he had assumed and asking him to continue to resist this most unconstitutional measure.

Mr. George Wyndham proposed the House of Lords, and in doing so said that if they believed the independence of the House of Lords was abolished by the Parliament Bill and was preserved by Lord Lansdowne's amendments they were bound to vote for the views they held.

The Duke of Northumberland, who responded, pointed out that the efforts of Oliver Cromwell were more humble than those of the present Prime Minister. He tried one thing at a time. He tried one Single-Chamber Government. Finding that did not answer he tried the creation of "Brumagem" peers. Our Prime Minister tried both at the same time. (Laughter and cheers.)

LORD LANSDOWNE'S LEADERSHIP.

A significant passage in the speech of Lord Salisbury, who also responded, was his reference to Lord Lansdowne's leadership. He said that he considered himself fortunate that he had had the honour through all these years of following so great a leader as Lord Lansdowne. He noticed that in a letter which appeared in "The Times" that morning it was said that somebody was going to stand or fall with Lord Lansdowne. There was no question of the fall of Lord Lansdowne.

To Lord Milner, who followed, was entrusted the toast of "The House of Commons"—a task which he performed, as Mr. Austen Chamberlain afterwards pointed out, without a single reference to his allotted subject. The keynote of his speech was the sacred charge of the Peers as trustees for the people. "We will give up our privileges—not our trusteeship. Let the Government appoint its own agents to do its evil work." (Loud cheers.) Like every" other speaker, Lord Milner was careful to emphasize his conviction of the "courage and patriotism" of those Unionists who prefer another course to his own.

A great reception awaited each of the three speakers who responded to the toast in turn—Mr Austen Chamberlain, Sir Edward Carson, and Mr. F. E. Smith. Each devoted himself to the trickery practised by the Government. "The Prime Minister and his colleagues," said Mr. Chamberlain in conclusion, "have tricked the Opposition, I daresay they have entrapped the Crown, and they have deceived the people. We, loyal subjects of the Crown and honest servants of the people, will do our utmost, come what may, to protect them and ourselves against a repetition of the outrage which is now being perpetrated."

END OF THE ROYAL TOUR.

Their Majesties the King and Queen, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and Princess Mary, reached London on July 21, on the conclusion of a sixteen-days' tour in Ireland, Wales, and Scotland. Their Majesties have been favoured with an almost unbroken spell of fine weather throughout, and so excellently have all the arrangements been carried through that there has been no accident to mar the pleasant memories associated with the tour. The Royal party left Edinburgh amid continuous and enthusiastic cheering, which accompanied them all the way from Holyrood Palace to Waverley Station and in London a similar loyal greeting awaited their Majesties. Before leaving Edinburgh, his Majesty gave instructions for messages of thanks to be issued to those concerned in the arrangements for the visit. The train was due to leave the Waverley Station at 9.50 a. m., and their Majesties reached the station two minutes before that time. From the moment the royal carriage left Holyrood until it had entered the station there was unbroken cheering. The King wore the undress uniform of a field-marshal the Queen was in a dress of mouve ninon, with cream lace on the bodice and wore hat of the same shade trimmed with sweet peas. Speaking to the Lord Provost, his Majesty expressed his gratification with the reception which he and the Queen had had in Edinburgh, and told the Chief Magistrate that they had enjoyed their visit very much indeed. The Earl of Dalkeith and his co-directors were presented by the Secretary for Scotland and the King and Queen and their children then entered the saloon. Prince Arthur of Connaught bade their Majesties adieu, and the train left a few minutes before ten o'clock, to the accompaniment of the strains of the National Anthem played by the band, and of the hearty cheers of many hundreds of people who had assembled outside the barriers.

His Majesty, on July 21, at Holyrood, conferred additional honours in connection with the visit. Dr. T. S. Clouston, late superintendent of the Royal Infirmary; Dr. Affleck, the eminent consulting physician; and Mr. R. S. Lorimer, the architect of the new Chapel of the Order of the Thistle; received knighthoods. The other honours included :—

K.C.V.O.—General Sir Bruce Hamilton.

C.V.O.—Sir J. Balfour Paul, Lyon King of Arms.

M.V.O.—Mr. J. A. S. Millar, Secretary of the Board of Management of St. Giles Cathedral; and Mr. J. H. Gascoigne, of the Scottish Office.

Coronation medals were confirmed on Mr. H. M. Conacher of the Scottish Office; Major Martin and Major Fellar of the Headquarters Staff; and Mr. R. A. Robertson of His Majesty's Board of Works, Edinburgh.

ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

In the House of Commons on July 24, Viscount Wolmer asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the Anglo-Japanese Alliance related to Persia or any part of Persia; whether the territorial rights referred to in sub-section (c) of the preamble included the British rights in the portion of South Eastern Persia delimitated in the Anglo-Russian Agreement of 1907 as the British sphere; and whether the geographical area to which the Alliance related had been in any way affected by the omission of Article 4 of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, 1905.

Mr. McKinnon Wood: The answer to the points raised in this question is in the negative.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE ADEN HINTERLAND.

In the House of Lords on Wednesday, July 26, Lord Lamington asked the Secretary of State for India what were the reasons that determined the policy of his Majesty's Government to prevent railway construction in the Aden Hinterland.

Viscount Morley of Blackburn said he was afraid he could not add anything to what had already been stated on this subject. He rather wondered that the noble lord should raise the question in the form he did, because he was really well aware, nobody, indeed, was better aware than he, of the line of policy which wisely or unwisely, his Majesty's Government determined to adopt. In the view of the Government that policy had up to this point worked most successfully and had thoroughly justified itself. It was part of that policy that the Government should not entangle themselves in any responsibility in that wild region by anything like railway construction or encourage other people to entangle themselves, and the Government consequentially, in any such responsibilities. He did not believe he could add anything to the general line of argument which his noble friend had used on a former occasion. It was true that the Turkish authorities outside were encouraging surveys in their own territories, that was to say, in the territory north of the line which was drawn and accepted at the time the noble lord was Governor of Bombay; but that was no reason at all for the Government encouraging British subjects, or any others, in making a line to meet the Turkish line, if constructed. So long as that did not violate the line of demarcation settled, it could not be to our interest to permit those for whom we should be ultimately responsible to embark in railway construction. The noble lord asked for reasons. Those were the reasons. They lay on the surface of the policy which had been adopted, and the Government saw no reason whatever to go back upon them.

HIGH COURTS BILL.

In the House of Commons on Friday, July 21, Mr. Montagu moved the second reading of the Indian High Courts Bill, which was rendered necessary, he said, by the great congestion of legal business in India. In the Calcutta High Court, on the appellate side, there were in 1908 arrears of cases numbering 5,283, and up to the end of June this year the civil appeal cases pending in this court numbered 8,339, nothwithstanding the fact that the court worked as hard as any court could. The Bill proposed to raise from fifteen to twenty the maximum judges in a High Court in India. It also provided for the establishment, if necessary, of a High Court in any part of British India. These was no immediate desire to establish a new court anywhere, but the Government of India wished to have the power to deal with circumstances as they arose. They also asked in this Bill for powers to appoint temporary judges to deal with arrears, but there was no intention to appoint more judges—permanent and temporary—than the maximum permitted by the Act.

The Earl of Ronaldshay said that a new High Court was wanted for Eastern Bengal and Assam.

Sir J. Jardine believed that the existence of the enormous arrears of litigation justified the proposals of the Bill.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald urged that the Government of India should endeavour to dam the stream of litigation instead of teaching the people—as they had done—to resort to litigation. They should exercise more restraint on the institution of political prosecutions.

Col. Yate supported the Bill, and suggested that if the Indian courts were empowered to enhance sentences as well as to reduce them it would do much to check the flow of litigation.

Mr. Booth, Mr. Watt and Capt. Murray took part in the discussion.

Sir E. H. Carlile regretted that the Under-Secretary had not had the pluck on the instant to repudiate the mischievous charge of Mr. Macdonald that the Government of India had a mania for the prosecution of political prisoners.

The Bill was read a second time.

GRATUITIES.

The House then went into Committee, Mr. Emmott in the Chair, to consider the following resolution :—"That it is expedient to authorise the payment out of the revenues of India of gratuities in certain cases to the legal personal representatives of persons who have been on the establishment of the Secretary of State in Council of India."

Mr. Montagu, in moving the resolution, said the Government of India, Act, 1858, section 18, gave power to the Secretary of State in Council of India to grant an Under Secretary, officer, or servant appointed on his establishment such compensation, superannuation or retiring allowance as might be granted to members of the Civil Service under the Superannuation Act. The Superannuation Act having been passed, the Secretary of State gave Civil servants the option of coming under it, and if they did they received the same gratuities and allowances as their English colleagues. By the new Superannuation Act of 1909 the Treasury took power not only to give Civil servants these gratuities and allowances, but when a Civil servant died waile on the active list to make allowances to his widow or other representative. But under the terms of the Act of 1858 the Government of India were unable to follow suit and were only allowed to give the allowance to the man himself. It seemed a great hardship, after the Treasury had taken this kindly view, that the India Office should not be able to extend the same boon to relatives of Civil servants, and it was just to repair this omission that the present proposal was made, and to ask indemnity for the Secretary of State, who in anticipation had acted upon it in one case.

Sir J. Jardine hoped that a latter stage facts and figures would be given to show the effect of the change on India.

The resolution was agreed to and reported to the House.

GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

On Monday, July 24, Mr McCaw asked the Under Secretary of State for India, if he can state what is the present amount of the Indian Gold Standard Reserve Fund; how much of this fund is held in gold how much in silver and how much is invested in securities giving a list of these latter; and also what portion of the fund is held in India and what portion in England.

Mr. Montagu :—The Gold Standard Reserve amounts at present to £19,436,773., of which £17,502,471, (i. e. £1,140,857, in the form of money placed at short notice or deposited with bank and £16,361,614, in the form of securities) is held in England and £1,934,302, is held in rupees in India. The securities for £16,361,614, consist of Consols, Guaranteed Two and Three-quarters per Cent. Stock, Local Loans, Treasury Bills, Exchequer Bonds, Corporation of London Debentures, Transvaal Government Guaranteed Stock, Canada Bonds, New Zealand Debentures, Queensland Bonds and Stock, New Wales Bonds and Stock, Union of South Africa Bills.

MEDICAL SERVICE.

Mr. Kelly asked the Under Secretary of State for India, whether any posts in the higher grade of the medical service of India, hitherto reserved for military doctors, are now set apart for Indian civil doctors; if so, how many of them have been actually filled so far; and for what reasons are the other posts still closed to Indian medical practitioners.

Mr. Montagu: The answer to the first part of the questian is "No"; the rest therefore does not arise.

MILITARY ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

Mr. Kelly asked the Under Secretary of State for India, whether he is yet able to state the annual cost to the Indian Treasury for the upkeep and education of Europeans and Eurasions for the military assistant surgeon grade; and whether these ranks are still closed to Indian doctors with university and registerable qulifications obtained at their own cost.

Mr. Mortagu: The answer to the first part of the question is "No"; to the second part, "Yes."

CHINA AND IMPORTS FROM INDIA.

Sir H. Carlile asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether representations had been made to the Government at Pekin on the subject of the levying at Canton of illegal taxes on imports from India, in disregard of Article 7 of the recent Agreement between his Majesty's Government and that of China; and whether he could say what steps, if any, had been taken by the Government of China in the matter.

Sir E. Grey: The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. His Majesty's Government trust that, in view of their representation, the Chinese Government will require the Viceroy of Canton to comply with their undertaking that Indian opium, on payment of the consolidated duty at the enhanced rate, shall be exempt from any further taxation whatever at the port of import.

PERSIAN TRADE ROUTES.

Sir H. Carlile asked the Secretary of State for foreign Affairs whether he had any recent information to give to the House on the subject of the condition of the trade routes between Bushire and Shiraz; and whether he was aware that last year British merchants suffered considerable loss as the result of their dangerous condition.

Sir E. Grey: The last detailed report received from his Majesty's Minister at Teheran, which was dated June 8, gives a more favourable account of the state of the Bushire-Shiraz road; but a telegram from him received on the 21st inst. refers to a recrudescence of robberies there, as to which, however, it gives no details. The answer to the second question is in the affirmative.

INDIAN CRIMINAL CODE.

Mr. Mac Callum Scott asked the Under Secretary for India whether, in view of the abuses which had been shown to exist under the present law in connection with confessions extorted by the police from suspected persons in India, he could give an assurance that the sections of the Criminal Procedure Code which allowed the police to obtain confessions from prisoners detained in police custody, and then had them recorded before a magistrate for the purpose of being used against the prisoner at his trial, would be repealed or amended at the next session of the Viceroy's Legislative Council.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State will inquire of the Government of India when effect is likely to be given to the changes indicated as being under consideration in my reply to my hon. friend's question of June 29. I may mention that in the meantime the various administrative order governing the recording of confessions in the different provinces have been collated by the Government of India, who are about issue instructions to local Governments where necessary to supplement their orders with new rules providing greater safeguards against abuse.

LICENSES FOR SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

On Wednesday, July 25, Sir Herbert Roberts asked the Under Secretary for India, whether the return showing the number and constitution of local advisory committees appointed in connection with the granding of licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors will be issued before the end of the present session.

Mr. Montagu: The Return has not yet been received from India. The Government of India no doubt will do what they can to expedite it; but as a reference to local governments and districts is involved, it may take some time to prepare. I will lay it as soon as it is received.

THE DURBAR.

On Thursday July 2, Mr. Morrell asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he can now state what will be the total cost of the royal visit to India; whether the sum of £1,000,000 voted by the Legislative Council will be fully expended; and what sums have been voted by local councils in addition to this.

Mr. Montague: I gave this information to the House in my Budget Speech yesterday.

THE EX-SHAH AND PERSIA.

Questions in Parliament.

On Tuesday, July 25, Sir H. Carlile asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he had any information as to the return of the ex-Shah Mohammed Ali to Persia; and whether any steps had been taken to safeguard British interests in the event of a civil war in that empire.

Sir E. Grey: As regards the first part of the question, I have nothing to add to the reply given to the honourable and gallant member for Melton yesterday. I trust that British interests will not be seriously affected; but we shall of course be kept informed by his Majesty's Minister at Teheran of the progress of events.

Mr. J. Ward: Is it the fact that a Russian commissioned officer is assisting the ex-Shah in his inroads into the country?

Sir E. Grey: I have not heard that. All the information I have with regard to the attitude of the Russian Government would point to that being impossible.

On July 27. Mr. Dillon asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether any communication had passed between the Russian Government and the British Government as to the landing in Persia of the ex Shah; and, if so, whether he would lay the communications upon the table.

Mr. McKinnon Wood, who answered the question said:—The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. The answer to the second part is in the negative, but the attitude of both Governments will be one of non-intervention in the internal affairs of Persia that do not affect their subjects.

Mr. Dillon asked how many Russian troops were still stationed in Northern Persia; and whether his Majesty's Government would draw the attention of the Russian Government to the desirability of using these troops for the purpose of compelling the ex-Shah to return to Odessa.

Mr. McKinnon Wood: I have no recent information as to the exact numbers of Russian troops. Those from Kazvin, except eighty as a Consular Guard, were withdrawn. I have not heard that those at Tabriz and Ardebil have been reduced. I am not prepared to ask the Russian Government to intervene actively in the internal affairs of Persia.

Mr. Dillon asked whether the right hon. gentleman's attention had been drawn to the repeated protests, in reference to the intrigues of the ex-Shah and his agent, which had been addressed by the Government of Persia to the Russian Government during the last year; whether any explanation had reached the British Government how the ex-Shah had been allowed to leave Odessa, to travel freely about Europe, and finally to cross Russian territory and land in Persia from a Russian boat, in contravention of the undertakings given by the Russian and British Governments to the Persian Government and in spite of the repeated protests of the Persian Government.

Mr. McKinnon Wood: I am not aware that the Persian Government addressed the Russian Government on this subject on more than one occasion last year, through they may in fact have done so; but I can inform the hon. member that the Russian Government repeatedly warned the ex-Shah against intrigues both last year and this. I have received no official explanation of the circumstances referred to in the second part of the question; the

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

War Office, July 25.
Regular Forces.
Commands and Staff.

Cols on the Staff in India to the Brigade Commanders, and to retain the temporary rank of Brig-Gen while so employed:—Col temporary Brig-Gen G J Younghusband, C B, Indian Army, vice Maj-Gen Sir J G Ramsay, K C B,; Col temporary Brig-Gen W R Birdwood, C B, C S I, C I E, D S O, Indian Army, A D C to the King, vice Maj-Gen J S S Barker, C B June 1.

Capt Ernest S Broun, Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Reg, to be A D C to Sir L Probyn, K C M G, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Barbados and its Dependencie July 19.

Cavalry.

7th Princess Royal's Dragoon Guards—Sec Lieut H M. Singer to be Lieut Nov 12, 1910.

21st Empress of India's Lancers—Capt the Hon R B F Robertson retires on retired pay to serve in the Special Reserve under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 July 26.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Brevet Col E W Walton, on completion of five years' service as a regtal, Lieut-Col, is placed on the Half-pay Liet July 25.

Reguler Forces.

Maj G M Duff to be Lieut-Col, vice Brev Col E W Walton July 25.

Capts to be Majs, under the provisions of Article 28, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909:—J P Mackesy, A Gardiner, J W S Sewell, R B D Blakeney, D S O Reserve List, E N Stockley, W J Johnston, J B Barstow, G S Knox, A B Carey July 24.

Afr Battalion—Capt A D Carden to be Experimental Officer May 26.

Infantry.

Devonshire Reg—Lieut J A Park is seconded for service with the West African Reg June 7.

Cheshire Reg—Super Capt W S Rich is restored to the establishment July 4.

Royal Welsh Fusilier—Maj G F Bartlelot retires on retired pay July 26.

Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry—Capt R M Grigg resigns his commission July 26.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Super Lieut W D Barber is restored to the establishment July 15 Sec Lieut N C H, Macdonald-Moreton, from 5th Battalion to be Sec Lieut July 26.

The Rifle Brigade the Prince Consort's Own—Lieut G J Brownlow is seconded for service on the Staff July 11.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

Miss J McP B Smith Staff Nurse resigns her appointment July 26 Miss A M Rice to be Staff Nurse provisionally July 1.

Memoranda.

Maj-Gen J K Trotter, C B, C M G, is place on retired pay July 24.

Col W E Blewitt, C B, C M G, to be Maj-Gen, vice J K Trotter, C B, C M G. July 24.

Col E A P Hobday, Half-pay List retires on retired pay July 26.

Brevet Col E H Hemming, Half-pay List to be Col July 18.

Lieut-Col H Hudson C I E, Indian Army, to be Col Feb 17.

Special Reserve of Officers.

Cavalary.

9th Queen's Royal Lancers—E K Hume to be Sec Lieut on probation July 26.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Field Artillery—Lieut L Thompson, from R F A Territorial Force, to be Sec Lieut July 26.

Foot Guards.

Coldstrem—The Hon H Brougham to be Sec Lieut July 26.

Infantry.

3rd Batt Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Reg—Sec Lieut on probation R Walmesley is confirmed in his rank.

4th Batt Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Cadet, Serg W H S Berry, from Reading University College Contingent, Officers Training Corps, to be Sec Lieut on probation July 26.

3rd Batt Seaforth Highlanders Ross-shire Buffs the Duke of Albany's—Sec Lieut on probation A S Champtaloup is confirmed in his rank.

6th Batt Rifle Brigade the Prince Consort's Own—Capt the Hon R B F Robertson, retired pay, late 21st Empress of India's Lancers, to be Capt under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and promotion, 1909 July 26.

Officers Training Corps.

Dover College Contingent, Junior Division—Lieut C L Evants is granted the provision rank of Capt with the pay and allowances of that rank July 26.

Admiralty, 26th July.

In accordance with the provisions of his late Majesty's Order in Council of 19th March, 1908—Engineer Commander William James Black has this day been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Engineer Captain. Clerk Philip Smiles has been promoted to the rank of Assistant Paymaster in his Majesty's Fleet. Dated 17th July.

Admiralty, 27th July.

Lieutenant William Baker Mather has this day been placed on the Retired List.

Chief Gunner William Howard Jackson has this day been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in his Majesty's Fleet.

Gunner William Alfred Price has this day been promoted to the rank of Chief Gunner in His Majesty's Fleet.

Royal Marine Artillery.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Ashton Hope Hire is placed on the Retired List on account of age, under provisions of Order in Council of 29th November, 1881.

Captain and Brevet Major Fitzstephen John Featherston French to be Major vice Hire, retired.

Captain Percy Montague Clifton Wilde supernumerary) is absorbed in the establishment vice French, promoted Dated 27 July.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Probationary Sub-Lieutenant Sydney Buxton Watson has been confirmed as Sub-Lieutenant Dated 1st October, 1910.

War Office, 28th July.

Commands and Staff.

Brevet Major Edward V D Riddell, Royal Artillery, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General vice Major E O Wathen, who has retired dated 32nd July.

Cavalry.

2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays), Major Cecil P Bradshaw resigns his commission dated 29th July.

Captain (temporary Major) Brownlow H H Mathew-Lannowe, from 4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards, to be Major, and to retain his appointment as an Instructor at the Cavalry School dated 29th July.

7th (Queen Mary's Own) Hussars, Captain Frank W Sopper is seconded for service Under the Colonial Office dated 19th July.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, the undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants under the provisions of Article

27, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909. Dated 29th July, 1911:—John Scott, John Penrose, George R. Benson, David Hill, Surtees Atkinson Robert C. Rome, Geoffrey B. Pollard. Charles A. E. Cadell, Alan D. Macpherson, William P. J. Akerman, George E. S. Bowen, William P. Colfox, Frederick H. L. Morgan, Guy H. Tristram, Julian S. Barkworth, Benard F. Rhodes, Alfred J. Usborne, Frank B. Binney and Linwood Field.

Royal Garrison Artillery, Captain Keith G Campbell is seconded for service with the Indian Ordnance Department. Dated 15th July.

The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants under the provisions of Article 27, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909. Dated 29th July, John E F Montague. And Francis H Prichard.

Foot Guards.

Coldstream Guards, Major the Honourable George A C Crichton retires on retired pay. Dated 29th July.

Infantry.

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry), Second Lieutenant Robert V Montgomery to be Lieutenant. Dated 1st April.

The Prince of Wales's Own West Yorkshire Regiment. The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains. Dated 4th February. Stanley T Grigg. Francis A W Armitage, vice S T Grigg, and appointed Adjutant.

The East Yorkshire Regiment. Lieutenant Darcy G Wrangham to be Captain. Dated 26th April.

The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, Lieutenant James G Ramsay to be Captain, vice G J S Scovell, seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 19th May.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers, Captain Charles R Hall is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry. Dated 6th July.

Supernumerary Captain Herbert E. R. R. Braine is restored to the establishment. Dated 6th July.

"The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own".) Captain Otho C. S. Gilliat retires on retired pay to serve in the Special Reserve, under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909. Dated 29th July.

"The West India Regiment," Second Lieutenant Arthur W. G. Tomlins to be Lieutenant. Dated 15th May.

Army Medical Service.

"Royal Army Medical Corps," The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels retire on retired pay. Dated 29th July.—Sir Joseph Fayrer, Bart., M.D. Thomas H. F. Clarkson, David M. Saunders, M.D. and Herbert W. Austin.

The undermentioned Majors are placed on retired pay. Dated 28th July, Robert J D Hall. Charles E G Stalkartt, M D Christopher J Healy, M B Thomas J Lenehan, M B Major Francis J Wade-Brown retires on retired pay. Dated 29th July.

The undermentioned Lieutenants are confirmed in their rank:—Charles M Finny, M B James D Kidd, M B William S R Steven, M B Gordon Wilson, M B Edward G S Cane. Francis A Robinson, M B William A Frost, M B Douglass Reynolds, M B Charles D K Seaver. William T Graham M B Walter Bisset, M B. William L E Fretz, M B and Patrick Hayes, M B.

Army Chaplains Department.

The undermentioned to be Chaplains to the Force 4th Class. Dated 28th July, 1910 :—Reverend Ernest William Green, M A Reverend Edward Arnold Fitch. Reverend Herbert Leslie Parkes, B A, and Reverend Charles Symes Leslie Alford, M A.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

Miss Mary, Staff Nurse, resigns her appointment Dated 59th July.

Army Pay Department.

Major John R. Gale, Staff Paymaster, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 29th July.

Memoranda.

Major-General Sir John S. Ewart K. C. B., Adjutant-General to the Forces (2nd Military Member of the Army Council), A.D.C. General to the King, to be Lieutenant-General, vice Sir A. S. Wynne, K.C.B., promoted. Dated 19th June.

Major-General Henry C Sclater, C B a Dvision Commander in India, to be Lieutenant-General, vice Sir H H Settle K C B D S O retired Dated 23rd June.

Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) Charles V F Townshend C B D S O Commanding Orange Free State District to be Major-General vice Sir J S Ewart K C B Dated 19th June.

Colonel (temporary Brigagier-General) Charles R Simpson C B Commanding 5th Infantry Brigade to be Major-General vice H C Sclater B B Dated 23rd June.

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels Dated 19 July Walter Campbell D S O Half pay List George M Harper D S O a General Staff Officers 1st Grade at the War Office Henry B Scaife Half-pay List Reginald Bayard D S O Half pay List (Local Colonel) Joseph J Asser employed with the Egpptian Army Charles de Winton Half pay List Charles T Shipley Half pay List Richard N Gamble D S O Half pay. List, Richard J Strachey, an Assistant-General at the War Office, Edward F Brereton, D S O. half-pay List, Edward M Woodward, Half-pay List, Frederick S Maude, C M G, D S O, an Assistant Director at the War Office, Alister G Dallas.

The undermentioned Majors to be Brevet Lieutenant-Colonels, dated 29th July, Henry Wells-Cole, D S O, The King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry), General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade, in South Africa. Thomas R C Hudson, Royal Artillery, a General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade, at the War Office, John H Mansell, Royal Artillery, a Chief Inspector, Inspection Staff, the undermentioned Captains to be Brevet Majors, dated 29th July, (Local Lieutenant-Colonel) John T Burnett-Stuart. D S O, The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own), Director of Military Operations and Intelligence (General Staff Officer, 1st grade), New Zealand.

Ralph E. H. James, The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, a Staff Captain at the War Office.

Gladwyn D. Jebb, D.S.O., The Bedfordshire Regiment, Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quarter-master-General, 1st Division.

Major Henry M. Ferrar retired pay,is granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while emyloyed as an Inspector of Remounts. Dated 29th July.

Lieutenant Walter T. Brooks, The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, is granted the local rank of Captain, while employed with the King's African Rifles. Dated 27th July.

General Reserve of Officers.

The Honourable Ferdinand Charles Stanley, D. S. O., late Captain, Reserve of Officers, to be Captain Dated 29th July

Honorary Captain Arthur Percy Palmer, D. S. O., late Captain, 3rd Battalion. The East Surrey. Regiment, to be Lieutenant. Dated 29th July.

INDIAN OFFICER'S BANKRUPTCY.

A meeting of creditors was held at Bankruptcy Buildings on July 25 under the receiving order made on July 5, 1910, against Major George Philip Roberts Beaman, of the Indian Army. Mr. W. P. Bower, Assistant Official Receiver, presided. The debtor had lodged an amended scheme providing for the payment in full of his liabilities by setting aside monthly one-third of his pay. The Official Receiver's report on the scheme stated that proofs of debt had been lodged amounting to £4,004., and under the most favourable circumstances a period of seven an a half or eight years must elapse before dividends aggregating 7s. 6d. in the pound would be paid to creditors. A vote of the meeting being taken, the scheme was declared carried.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—July 28,
ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Capt, R N Burn, RE, B
Capt, H M H Melhuish, I M S, R
Capt, R A Lyall, I A, B
Mr H Walmsley, B Cov
Mr E G Bullard, B
Mr A N Grieve, B
Mr J W Ebden, B
Mr J Duvidson, B
Mr H D Griffin, B
Mr W H McCrea, B
Mr R E Marsden, B
Mr R Wooten, B
Mr H G Tomkins, B
Hr H Whitby Smith, B
Mr C M Atkinson, M
Rev J Herson, M
Mr G D Madgaonkar, Bo Cov
Mr G Andarson, Bo
Mr. A C L Wilkinson, Bo
Brig-Gen G J Younghusband, C B Darajat Bde
Col W H Sitwell, C B, D S O
Col H A Abbott, I A
Lieut-Col M R H Wilson, 10 Hers
Major W H Cox, I M S
Major G A S Gordon, 13 Lrs
Captain G L Blair, 35 Sikhs
Capt H C Boys, 83 W L I
Capt G A Elliott
Capt C P Woodward, I A
Capt F O G Maunsell, 91 Punj
Lieut J H G Palmer, 21 Punj
L'eut A G Tresidder, IMS
Lieut R E Wilson, R G A

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut-Col J Chaytor-White I M S, B, 6 mo
Mr J L Johnston, B, Cov, 1 Mo
Mr W W Forbes, B, 1 mo furlough
Mr E G Bullard, B, 1 mo, M C
Mr A B Briggs, B, 3 mo
Mr H D Lindquist, B, 1 mo
Mr A Rowan, B, 2 mo M C
Mr R L Proudlock, B, 1 mo 20 days
Rev W W Castle, B, 1 mo M C
Mr W Beechey, B, 2 mo
Mr G H de M Gouliere, B, 6 mo
Mr S H Bigsby, B, 2 dayz
Rev C R Bathurst, B, 1 day
Mr D Shearme, B, 2 mo, 1 day
Rev C R Bathurst, B, 1 day
Rev H T Wheeler, B, 10 days
Mr S G Roberts, M Cov, 6 mo M C
Mr S D Smith, Bo, 2 mo M C
Lieut-Col H M Johnston, 15 Lrs, 1 mo M C
Major R S Paul, 126 Inf, 1 mo M C
Capt R C B Williams, 35 Sikhs, to Oct 3, 1911
Lieut T R Wells, 33 Punj, to Sept 30, 1911
Lieut R B Spence, 96 Inf, 1 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr L B Burrows, B
Mr R J Chalmers, B
Mr C R Lee, B
Mr W Beechey, B
Mr R Wootton, B
Mr H H S Pasley, B
Mr J V Griffin, B
Mr A Rowan, B
Mr B F Bigold, M
Lieut-Col W E Jennings, I M S, Bo
Mr F W Wilson, Bo
Mr S D Smith, Bo
Lieut H G Grace, 21 Cav

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

NOISY.

Tom—I say, Gus, will you please leave your trousers out in the hall to-night?

Harry—Good heavens! Jack, what do you want me to do that for?

Tom—Why, the pattern is so loud that they keep me awake.

THEN THERE WAS A LONG SILENCE.

The minister was filling in the marriage certificate. Let me see, he said suddenly, forgetting the date, this is the fifth, is it not?

No, sir, replied the bride furiously, this is only my third.

DIVIDED WE FALL.

Schoolmaster—Give an example of the truth of the well known motto. United we stand, divided we fall.

Pupil—"I can't think of any, sir. I don't believe it's true anyhow."

What! Do you know of any case in which it is not true?

Yes, sir. A pair of steps.

MORE HOWLERS.

The "University Correspondent" publishes a new collection of schoolboy "howlers." History is not the strong point of these young students. One declares "The German Emperor is called the Gey-sir." Another describes Nelson as "the man who invented two-shilling novels." We are told that "the strength of the British Constitution lies in the fact that the Lords and Commons give each other mutual cheek." Mr. John Burns was one of the claimants to the Throne of Scotland in the reign of Edward I., and another asserts that "Ben Jonson" is one of the "three highest mountains in Scotland."

A THIN DISGUISE.

A young lady, with a female companion a few years her senior, entered a crowded tramcar. Of two young Germans sitting together one rose and gave his seat to the elder lady. The other, a friend of the man who had risen, kept his place, however; and his friend asked him—disguising the question by speaking in his native tongue—why he did not give way to the young lady. The answer, also in German, was, Because she is not pretty; enough. But after a little reflection the second man, too, rose and surrendered his seat, and the young lady, in accepting it, thanked him—in German.

SHE DISCRIMINATED.

A man while visiting a country house became much interested in his friend's experiments in fruit culture. One day the visitor was making the rounds of the place accompanied by the host's little daughter, who acted as guide.

This tree seems to be loaded with apples, observed the visitor, indicating a particularly fine specimen.

Yes, assented the little girl; father says this is a good year for apples.

I am glad to hear that. Are all your trees as full of apples as this one?

Oh, no, explained the child—only the apple trees

JUST HIS LUCK.

The lady bather had got into a hole and she couldn't swim. Nor could the young man on the end of the pier; but when she came up for the first time and he caught sight of her face he shricked,

Help!

A burly fisherman sauntered to his side.

Wot's up? he hoarsely cried.

My wife! Drowning. I can't swim. Twenty pounds for you if you save her.

In a moment the fisherman was in the sea. In another moment he was out of it, with the rescued lady bather. Swelling with expectation he approached the young man again.

Well, what about the twenty quid? he asked.

But if the young man's face had been ashen grey before, it was now deadly pale as he gazed upon the features of the recovering dame.

Y-e-s, I know, he gasped. But when I made the offer I thought it was my wife who was drowning, and now—now it turns out it was my wife's mother.

The fisherman pulled a long face.

Just my luck, he muttered, thrusting his hand into his trousers pocket. How much do I owe you?

ENOUGH FOR ONCE.

A boy, 12 years old, with an air of melancholy resignation, went to his teacher and handed in the following note from his mother before taking his seat :—

Dear Sir—Please excuse James for not being present yesterday.

He played truant, but you needn't whip him for it, as the boy he played truant with and him fell out, and he licked James; and a man they threw stones at caught him and licked him; and the driver of a cart they hung on to licked him; and the owner of a cat they chased licked him. Then I licked him when he came home, after which his father licked him; and I had to give him another for being impudent to me for telling his father. So you need not lick him until next time.

He thinks he will attend regular in future.

UNPROFITABLE PHILANTHROPY.

An old gentleman with very practical ideas of philanthropy was wont to walk about the city and endeavor to do his share of bettering the world by means of street lecturing.

In pursuance of this habit he was one day remanstraiting with a group of urchins on the cruelty of dog-fighting, and terminated his remarks by pointing accross the street to where a lady was standing with a couple of dainty-looking poodles by her side, saying—

Now, supposing, after what I have said, those two dear little dogs were to start fighting, what would be the first thing you would do?

Whereupon one of he street arabs, assuming a critical air, with hands thrust in trouser pockets, answered, Well, gad'nor. I fink I'd ave tuppence on the black 'un!

HAD EXPERIENCE.

Be truthful, said the teacher.

Always? asked the boy.

Always, answered the teacher.

Never tell a lie?

Never.

Not even a white lie?

Not even a white lie.

Huh! ejaculated the lad scornfully.

It's a good thing for you you aint a boy with my dad for a father.

Why? asked the teacher.

Because, replied the boy, if you was my lad little boy, an you heard what he said about Aunt Eliza comin to visit us with her children, an Aunt Eliza had asked you if you weren't all glad to see her an you told the truth, like I did you'd think there was a place where your trousers was mighty thin after dad had finished with you.

He went back to his desk and as he sat down with great care there was an expression on his face that showed the great lesson of truth had been, at least in a measure, lost on him.

BROUGHT TO TERMS.

My dear, said Mrs. Jones to her husband, do go and speak to George. The won't take his medicine and go to bed.

A moment later Mr. J. stood in George's room, a tall, commanding, impressive figure. In tones sad and stern he said, What does this conduct mean? Take your medicine at once, and go to bed, or you will be put to bed—put to bed without any medicine at all.

George, too confused for words, meekly swallowed his allotted portion and hurried between the sheets.

ALL IN VAIN.

A young couple had taken a house in an exclusive neighborhood and wished to make a good impression at the very beginning of their social career. They were handcapped, however, by the difficulty of securing good servants. They finally secured one, Norah, a very recent arrival from County Kerry, but the best they could find. This maid's duty was to answer the frontdoor bell and carry the cards of any visitors to her mistress. She was rehearsed repeatedly in her role, her mistress telling her exactly what to say and how to carry her silver salver, but, in spite of the training, Norah's mistress awaited the hour of her first dinner party with trepidation, and at the first sound of the doorbell she could not resist the impulse to listen at the head of the stairs. Norah rushed to the door excitedly, without her salver, but as she opened it and saw visitors standing there she recollected her instructions, and, throwing up her hands, exclaimed, in a voice of heartbroken dismay, By the howly St. Patrick, Of forgot me pan!

MY, BUT SHE WAS SENSITIVE.

A tramcar had collided with a heavily-laden milk-cart and sent can after can of milk splashing into the street. Soon a crowd gathered. A man coming up, had to stand on tiptoe and keep dodging his heard about to see past a stout lady in front of him. "Goodness!" he finally exclaimed, "what an awful waste!"

The stout lady turned and glarad at him. "Mind your own business" she snapped.

THE

BOMBAY GAZETTE

Electric Printing Works

ARE NOW

Replete with an Extensive Stock

OF

PLANT & MATERIAL

AND THE

Most Improved Machinery Driven by Electricity.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING

SPECIALITY.

Reports, Memoranda and Articles of Association, Account Book, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books., etc.

Expedition and Accuracy Guaranteed.

JOB PRINTING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Programmes, Menu Cards, Wedding Cards, Visiting Cards (Printed or Engraved), Die Stamping, Die Cutting.

Memorials, Petitions, Illuminated Addresses, etc.

All Business Communications should be Addressed to

The General Manager

BOMBAY GAZETTE, LIMITED,

2, Green Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette

PROPRIETARY PUBLICATIONS.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.

A Description of some of its Historic Sites, By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.

Viewed in its Political, Social, and Commercial Aspects from Mandalay By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.

Narrative of a Journey from Bombay to the Bosphorus. By Grattan Geary (2 Vols).

LAYS OF THE LAW.

Being a Selection of Leading Cases from the Bombay High Court Reports after the manner of various other Great Poets. By W. E. H. One Rupee.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.

A Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

WILL FORMS of different kinds.

Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—

"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."

For full particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., *General Agents*

AGENTS WANTED. *Address:* Grahams Buildings. O. C. B. WIMBUSH, *Manager*.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, August 10.] [BOMBAY, August 11.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
3 1-2 per cent. Consols	78 7-16		1-16
do. Rents	94 3-4	unchgd	
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan	93 3-4	1-4	
1-2 do. Gov. Securities	64 1-8	unchgd	
Bar Silver in London	24 1-16	unchgd	
do. 2 months' hence	24 1-8	unchgd	
Bar Silver in New York	52 1-8	unchgd	
Exchange on London at Paris	25-26	unchgd	
do. do. at Berlin	20-47	unchgd	
do. do. New York	4-85 1-8		1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate	3 p.c.	since	
do. Short London Bills	9th Mar.		
3 months' sight	2 9-16	unchgd	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	3 1-2		1-8
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	3	unchgd	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8	unchgd	
Interest day-to-day Loans	1 1-8	1-8	
do. 7 day Market Loans	1 1-4	unchgd	

Bar Gold 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 15-16 unchgd

Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet.

Council Bills Extra Allotments:—Bills on Calcutta:—Rs. 1,00,000 at 1s. 4 1-16d.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	£29,709,000	Dec.	£500,000
Public Deposits	£ 7,709,000	Dec.	£300,000
Other Deposits	£43,530,000	Dec.	£500,000
Government Securities	£15,000,000	Unchanged	
Other Securities	£26,500,000	Dec.	£300,000
Notes and Gold	£27,709,000	Dec.	£700,000

The Bank's Reserve is 54 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot Firm, Limited business done.

Futures Quiet. Steady.

East Indian ... .

Manchester More business done.

Total Sales ... 4,000

Sold on Speculation and for Export 500

Imports ... Nil

Mid-Americans ... 6 80 +18

Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9 11-16 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·29 +02	6·07 +05	6·03 +03	5·93 +03	5·93 +03

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	April-May.
5·97 +03	5·93 +03	6·00 +03	6·01 +03

New York Official noon call Oct. 11·27 Jan. 11·21

New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct. 11·09 Jan. 11·13.

NEW YORK— Bales.

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 2,000

Receipts at „ Last year ... .

Exports to Great Britain ... 1,000

Exports to Continent ... 2,000

Spot Cotton— 12·40 unchgd

Futures—Month of Oct. 11·21—·0 } Advanced on unfavorable weather reports and declined on Southern selling of futures in the local market.

Futures—Month of Dec. 11·21—11

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ... 12 unchgd

Futures month of Oct. ... 11·12—11

Futures month of Dec. ... 11·12—11

Tone of Spot Cotton ... Quiet.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal M. G.	d 5 1-16
F. G. Bengal M. G.	d 5 3-16
Fine Bengal M. G.	d 5 5-16
Good Bhownagger	d 5 13-16
F. G. Bhownagger	d 5 15-16
Fine Bhownagger	d 6 1-16
Good Oomras M. G.	d 5 14-16
F. G. Oomras M. G.	d 6
Fine Oomras M. G.	d 6 2-16
Good M. G. Oomras	d 5 12-16
Fine M. G. Oomras	d 6
Good Broach	d 6 3-16
F. G. Broach	d 6 11-32
Fine Broach	d 6 7-16
Good Khandeish	d 5 11-16
F. G. Khandeish	d 5 13-16
F. G. F. Tinnevelly Liverpool G. I. F.	d 6 1-32

Buyers, &c—Sellers.

Months—Aug.-Sept.

YARN.

40s Banner Mill Twist ... 10 1-4

George Mayall's Yarn ... 10 3-8

WHEAT.

Wheat White Karachi ... 25 1-2+1-4

Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.

Do. Name of Ports—London.—Done.

Wheat Red Karachi ... 25+1-4

Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.

Do. Name of Ports—London.—Value.

Tone—Firmer.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe-Gilbs. ... .

Do. Months—August.-Sept.

Buyers &c.—No sellers.

Tone—Firm.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

New South Wales ... 35 unchgd

Do. Months—July-Aug.

Buyers &c.—Done and Buyers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawn. per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship ... 47+1-2

Do. Months—Aug.-Sept. unchgd

Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Sellers.

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p.c. ex-ship 48 1-2+1-4

Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.

Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp.—Sellers.

Brown Cawnpore ...43 3-4 unchgd

Do. Months—August.-Sept.

Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Sellers.

Tone—Firm.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ...71+3-4

Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.

Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Done.

Tone—Firmer.

Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 64+1-2

Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.

Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)... ... ... 13 1-4 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ...5 1-4—Aug.-Sept.—Value. Steady.

METALS—

Copper Brazlers ... £ 67 1-2

Yellow Metal ... d 6

Standard Copper G. M. B. ...£56 3-16

FREIGHT—

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal....Nominal.

ARRIVALS—

"Dorrington Court."

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ...16 7 1-2—Sellers.

Do. Months of Shipment...Oct.-Dec.

Tone—Very steady. Not much doing.

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...Neglected.

Do Months of Shipments ...Oct.-Dec.

German Beet-root 88 p.c. ...13 11 1-4—Sellers.

Months of Shipments ...October.

Tone—Market opened firm. Closed steady.

E A B & Similar Crystal C & F India ...18 2 1-4—Sellers.

Months of Shipments ...Jan.-March.

Tone—Firm. Very little doing.

Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 14—Value.

Months of Shipments ...Sept.-Oct.

Tone—Firm.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16×18 C and F Calcutta ... .

Do. do. ... .

Aug.-Nov.—12·9—Value.

July-Oct.—1912—12—Value.

Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ... .

Do. do. ... .

Aug.-Nov.—12 10 1-2—Value.

July-Oct.—1912—12 1 1-2—Value.

Fine White Java C&F Calcutta ... .

Do. do. ... .

Aug.-Nov.—13·6—Value.

July-Oct.—1912—13—Value.

Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ... .

Do. do. ... .

Aug.-Nov.—13 7 1-2—Value.

July-Oct.—1912—13 1 1-2—Value.

General Tone—Firm but nothing doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [11th August, 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
	Rs.		
9 Boxes Bulns.	4,22,400	London...	Chartered Bank
Sovereigns...	75,000		
1 Box Bullions.	19,200	do	International Bank
1 Box Bullions	38,400	do	Hongkong Bank
2 Boxes Bulns.	1,53,600	do	Eastern Bank
13 Boxes Bulns.	7,21,920	do	National Bank
Sovereigns...	37,500	do	
1 Box Gold Coins	27,000	Aden ...	

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 9th Aug., 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway ...	31	34,714
B B and C I Railway ...	29	34,498

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32d. Oct.
Do. do France	...170 1-4
Do. do Marks	...132 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...132
Shanghai „	...176
Japan „	...150 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

Ready	Rs.	96	5 0
Forward	„	96	2 0

BULLION :—We quote :—

English Bar Gold	Rs	24	0 6
Australian „	„	24	0 6
Sovereigns „	„	15	0 0
Silver Ready ex duty ...	„	61	1 0
„ 1st Settlement ...	„	61	1 0
„ 2nd „ ...	„	61	2 0

COUNCIL BILLS:—

At the weekly Biddings on Wednesday last for 50 lakhs, 42·10 lakhs were alloted in Bills at 1s. 4d. and 7.90 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 4 1-32d. tenderers receiving 3 per cent.. The total account sold during the week ending on Tuesday last was 50 lakhs and for the next week 50 lakhs are again offered. During the week there were extra allotments of Bills on Calcutta for Rs. 1,00,000 at 1s. 4 1-16d.

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase, Rs.	Decrease, Rs.
Public Deposits ...	1,04,000	.....
Other Deposits ...	12,51,000	.....
Sundries	.....	44,000
ASSETS—		
Government Securities ...	.....	5,86,000
Other Authorized Securities ...	93,000	.....
Credits on Govt. and other Authorised Securities...	.....	7,75,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	.....	63,15,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased ...	6,12,000	.....
Bullion	.....	41,000
Balances with other Banks.	1,93,000	.....
Sundries... ...	.....	5,000
Cash	82,31,000	.....

COTTON STATISTICS

	Bales 1910-11.	Bales. 1909-10	Bales Difference.
Receipts for the week..	4,183	6,006	— 1,823
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 10th Aug.	2,461,493	3,116,500	—655,007
Shipments for the week Europe ...	1,923	2,851	— 923
China ...			
Japan ...	76	58	+ 18
Coast Ports ...			
Total...	2,014	2,909	— 905
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 10th Aug Europe ...	921,354	1,054,019	—132,655
China ...	14,510	96,937	— 82,427
Japan ...	592,790	836,760	—244,270
Coast Ports ...	31,414	34,911	— 3,537
Total...	1,559,778	2,022,667	—462,889
Afloat in Harbour— Europe ...	2,535	1,990	+ 595
China ...			
Japan ...	2,138	5,342	— 3,204
Coast Ports ...			

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October 1910, to 8th July 1911—11,324 bales.

Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Oct. 1910, to 17th June 1911—5,291 bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season :—

....	Total for the week	Total since 1st Oct. 1910.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	16	400,776	422,320
Central India... ...	...	147,521	222,318
Barsee and Nagur ...	1	117,093	269,493
Berar	105	359,614	525,325
Central Provinces ...	177	150,117	293,984
Total Oomras ...	299	1,175,121	1,734,940
Dholleras	431	267,500	253,326
Broach	.....	218,511	305,375
Compta and Dharwar.	801	244,101	234,353
Westerns	1,304	42,974	38,712
Bengals (N. W. Provinces)	156	296,149	408,675
Bengals (Rajputana)...	548	136,289	121,863
Sind	447	68,175	42,535
Persian	33	2,869	3,951
American	131	6,653	860
Egyptian	233	2,613	650
Other sorts	.....	588	254
Total ...	4,183	2,461,493	3,146,500

Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per two tins	...	3	8 0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per 8 gallons	...	2	14 0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins	...	3	4 0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons	...	2	10 0
Burmah Wax per pound 1st quality	...	0	4 0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality	...	0	3 0
Burmah Candles per pound ...	...	0	4 0

unsteady.

SHARES.

The market is quiet and prices have declined during the week, owing to absence of rain in many parts of the country, which has caused anxiety all round. Bank of Bombay Shares have ruled at and about Rs. 1,760; Bank of India's are quiet at Rs. 68; Bank of Bengal Shares have improved to Rs. 1,665; Bank of Burmah's are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 136; Bank of Baroda's are steady at Rs. 67; Credit Bank Shares at Rs. 10; Indian Specie Bank Shares are quiet at Rs. 51 1-4; Bombay Merchant Bank Shares are unchanged at Rs. 9 1-4; Eastern Bank at Rs. 78. In Mill Companies, Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Shares have improved to Rs. 155; Central India's Spinning, Weaving Co's. Shares have kept unchanged at and about Rs. 1,755, Colaba Land and Mill Co's Shares are quiet at Rs. 1,160; Crescent's at Rs. 67 1-2; David's have declined to Rs. 373 3-4; Edward Sassoon Mill Shares are quiet at Rs. 182 1-2; Fazulbhoy Mill Shares at Rs. 200; Framjee Petit's have declined to Rs. 1,170; Finlay's to Rs. 247 1-2; Jivraj Balloo Spinning and Weaving Co's Shares have been put through at Rs. 280; Khattav Makanjee Mill Shares have kept steady at Rs. 805; Kohinoor's have declined to Rs. 637 1-2; Maneckjee Petit's to Rs. 2,580; Morajee Goculdas's are quiet at Rs. 2,750; New Great Eastern's are quiet at Rs. 167 1-2; New City of Bombay at Rs. 745; Standard's have declined to Rs. 925; Swadeshi's to Rs. 1,080. In Miscellaneous Companies, Badham Piles' have changed hands at Rs. 90; Bombay Burma Trading Corporation at Rs. 553 3-4; Bombay E. S. and Tramways Co. Ordinary Shares at Rs. 138 and Preference Shares are in demand at Rs. 174; Bombay S. N. Co. Ordinary Shares are steady at Rs. 282 1-2 and Preference Shares at Rs. 295; Port Canning and Land Improvement Co. Shares have dropped to Rs. 772 1-2 X. D. A good lot of Shivrajpur Syndicate Shares is reported to have changed hands at Rs. 17 1-4; Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ordinary Shares have advanced to Rs. 68 1-2; Deffered Shares to Rs. 99 and Preference Shares are steady at Rs. 165; Treacher's are at Rs. 495 X. D.; Press Shares are nearly unchanged; Mofussil's at Rs. 855; New Berar's at Rs. 550; Volkart's at Rs. 685; Indian Cotton at Rs. 140. In Railway Companies, Ahmedabad-Prantej Old Shares are steady at Rs. 635 X.D.; New Shares at Rs. 617 1-2; Amritsar Pattis have been put through at Rs. 127; Tapty-Valley Ry. Shares are steady at Rs. 500 C.D.; Ahmedabad-Dholka at Rs. 125; Central Provinces have improved to Rs. 34 and Gujerat Ry. to Rs. 29. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Caledonia," Aug. 11.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Caledonia," Commander B. W. Snow, arrived in harbour yesterday with the English mails of the 23th July, brought the following passengers :—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Balland, Mr G F	Ireland, Mrs
Blockley, Mr F T	Lydiard, Mr G J
Blockley, Mrs	Ness, Mr J D
Burgess, Mr A W	Richards, Mrs A child
Bronham, Mr W A C	Rothwell, Mr W
Corser, Mr C H C	Rout, Mr R F
Glover, Mr D	R of Kaika's Servant
Hasta, Miss	Shrewsbury, Mr A
Hari, Mr N	

GIBRALTER TO BOMBAY.—Dias, Mr. S. A.

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Alexander Capt E C	Milne, Major C W
Budden, Mr J A	Majumde, Dr J M
Ballard Mr E G	Moodiyar, Mr A M
Bhajekar Dr V N and Mrs	MacFarlaine Mr R
Backhouse Mr B H and Mrs	Puttock, Mr H L
Benson Mr F S	Richards, Mr E P
Brackenridge Mr D H	Reuben, Miss M
Basu, Hon B M	Rao Bahadur V R Pandit
Cooke, Mr A F	Rattigam Mr C B
Curtis, Capt F	Rai, Mr K N
Charanjit, Singh Sirdar	Roper, Mr V
Donovan, Major C	sandys, Major W
Deane, D G A	Sullivam, Col E L
Etherton, Mr P T	Saiduz-Safar Khan,
Endricks. Dr	Schroff, Mr J C
Forrestor Mr and Mrs	Smith, Mr J D
Glen, Mr R	Taylor, Capt E C
Gupta, Mr S N	Thaddeus, Mr T M
H H B of Bhopals 2 Nat Servants	Whettle Mr G and Mrs
	Wardrop, Major A E
Holland, Mr A S	Wilkinson, Mr W J
Khalig Mr Abdul	Ward, Mr B M
Kenny, Dr W	Yusuf Ali, Mr A E
Lucas, Mr W H	

BRINDESI TO BOMBAY.

Arundell, Capt	Nagake, Mr E S
Bruce, Mr T A	Palmer, Mr E W
Ellias, Mr	Pilcher, Maj-Gen T
Fadnis, Mr S R	Suleman, Mr
Kenard, Capt W	Stevens, Mr C F
Moberley, Mr O N	Watson, Mr J L

PORT-SAID TO BOMBAY.—Arif, Hon. C. H. C.

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Fry, Lt W H	Saunders, Mrs
Navarra, Mrs R S Master	

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Heale, Major E N	Tagwell, Capt W B G
Hendley, Col C E	Vishandas, Hon H
Patterson Mr J H	Wood, Capt A G W

BRINDESI TO KARACHI.

Caler, Mr A N L

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 11th August, 1911.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey.....	10	5	50 p. m.	9	17
Teheran ...	11	12	35 p. m.	2	15
Suez	11	2	35 p. m.	0	21

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Aripse, Babicora, Ityres, Huimanguillo, Cardenas and Cunduacan, will not be accepted until further notice (14-4-11).

Zanzibar, Mombassa cable interrupted at 8 a. m (11-7-11.)

During interruption of this cable, telegrams for British East Africa and Uganda will be forwarded between Zanzibar and Mombassa five times a week by boats doing the journey in 12 to 24 hours at most (22-7-11).

Cable Perim Sheiksyed interrupted since noon 23rd (24-7-11).

Cable Cayenne Salinas restored (11-8-11).

Telegrams for Morrocco are subject to very great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk (8-8-11.)

Behbehan reports line interrupted Ramhormaz Ahwaz since 2·45 a. m. (9-8-11).

General Botha, who has returned from Kissingen, informs Reuter's Agency that his cure has been a complete success. The Union Premier is greatly reduced in weight, and says that he never felt better in his life.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

Ready business was interrupted by the Cocoanut Holidays and local mills are buying on a fairly lines, shippers being entirely out of the market. The position of ready cotton on its own merits is healthy for new cotton for early deliveries such as October or November is not likely to be pressed for sale.

The crop reports from Bengal and Sindh are very discouraging.

Shippers have sold locally to a moderate extent in the early part of the week but towards the close they were rather indifferent.

The American and Liverpool markets have passed through wide fluctuations during the week, the result being the gain of 13 points in spot and nearly the same in futures in the Liverpool market. On the whole the tendency was upwards as anticipated after the issue of the Government Bureau Report.

The following are comparisons of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and to-day.

New York—	Last week	This week	Difference.
Futures Oct. ...	11·34	11·21	—13
„ Dec. ...	11·34	11·21	—13
Spot ...	12·60	12·40	—20
New Orleans—			
Futures Oct. ...	11·23	11·12	—11
„ Dec. ...	11·23	11·12	—11
Spot ...	12 1-8	12	—1-8
Liverpool—			
Futures Aug.-Sept.	6·16	6·29	+13
„ Nov.-Dec...	5·84	5·96	+12
Spot ...	6·67	6·80	+13

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach	Rs.	300	March.
Fine M G Wardha Hingumghat	„	293	Jan.
Fine M G Nagpur	„	290	„
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola.	„	281	„
Fine M G Khandeish ...	„	274	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	„	264	„
Fine M G Bengal	„	295	Nov.
Fine M. G. Bengal	„	278	Dec.
Fine M. G. Bengal	„	273	Jan.
F. G. H. G. Bengal	„	259	„

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone ...	...Quiet. Steady.
Estimated Sales ...	... 4,000 bales
Total Imports ...	... Nil.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·32 +03	6·10 +03	6·03 +03	5·93 +03

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	Apl.-May.
5·99 +03	6·00 +03	6·00 +02	6·02 +02	6·03 +02

FREIGHTS.

Market dull, little doing.

For Genova.—The ready steamer had to fill up at anything from 11s. 3d. wheat to 8s. 3d. seeds.

Liverpool.—13s. 6d. wheat for 2d. half of August.

Fixtures.—The following steamers have been chartered during the week ending 11th instant.

S. S. Gothic chartered at 20s. 6d. one port 21s. 2d. ports 1s. extra Dunkirk other French ports excluded.

S. S. Wellington Court at 20s. Bombay to Antwerp August-September loading.

The following are the quotations :—

Hansa Line.—17s. light seeds 17s. 6d. 18s cwts ready, 15s light seed 15s 6d seed 16, cotton September and Ocober to May 15s 6d cwts.

Anchor Line—13s 6d, light seed, 14s 6d cwts August, 14s 6d cwts September, 14s cwts October.

P and O London—16s September, 14s October, 6s ex for heavy cargo 14s November.

Antwerp—16s light seed, 17s seed, 17s cwts August loading.

Dunkirk—16s light seed, 17s 6d seed 18s cwts August loading.

Hamburg—16s light seed, 17s seed 17s 6d cwts August loading.

Hull—16s 13d cwts.

Antwerp-Hull—14s 6d cwts 15s 6d seed. 16s cwts September loading.

Dunkirk and Hamburg—15s cwts 16s 6d cwts September loading.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

There was no change either way in this market but at the close of week the tendency was rising Up-country orders to buy flow in this market and prices get daily. The market is expected to advance materially as stocks are not sufficient to meet the increased demand from Home.

RAPESEED :—

The tone of the market was steady but the business was small. Stocks are not sufficient to meet the enquiry which appears to be on a larger scale than before and native dealers are very firm in their ideas.

WHEAT:—

The tendency of the market is upward and the shippers who had sold locally are covering sales as it suits them to buy back their contracts and sell at Home against cargoes held in Karachi. All up-country markets are strong and show tendency to rise further. Home markets seem to take a keen interest on unfavourable crop reports and are buying more freely than they were doing lately.

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week ending at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton ...	...	...	4,138 bales
Wheat ...	...	...	77,304 cwts.
Linseed ...	...	...	14,403 „
Rapeseed ...	...	...	18,881 „
Gingellyseed ...	...	...	1,279 „
Poppyseed ...	...	...	6,297 „
Groundnuts...	...	...	2,189 „
Castorseed ...	...	...	44,400 „
Rice ...	...	...	59,577 „
Myrabollams ...	...	...	1,201 „
Cottonseed ...	...	...	32,044 „
Mowraseed ...	...	...	78,908 „
Gram ...	...	...	35,625 „
Joowar ...	...	...	12,172 „
Maize ...	...	...	32 „

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

WHITE GOODS.—Market continues quiet with an easier tendency.

GREY GOODS.—Market continues dull. Demand from up-country is almost at a standstill and prices are declining.

T RED PRINTS.—Market remains very dull.

T RED PLAINS AND DHOOTIES.—Home Market Firm. Prices steady. Bombay market demand very little. No rain in up-country districts, consequently little demand. Demand depends on rain up country.

PRINTS AND DYERS.—Market continues very dull.

METALS.

COPPER AND Y. METAL.—There has not been any change in the Home market; but prices here are declining every day owing to heavy supplies and small consumptive demand. The is no chance of any improvement fill shipments cease.

PETROLEUM.

			per case
Snowflake Brand ...150°	American	Rs.	6 0 2
White Rose Brand...150°	American	„	5 12 2
Chester Brand ... 75°	Abel A'can	„	4 12 2
Devoe's Brilliant ... 76°	Abel A'can	„	4 8 2
Monkey Brand ...125°	American	„	4 0 2
Tiger Brand ...125°	American	„	4 8 2
White Camelia Brand in tins ...125°		per 2 tins „	3 10 0
Elephant Brand Bulk in tins ...125°		„	3 10 0 per 8 Impl. gallons
Elephant Brand Bulk without tins125°		„	3 0 0 per 2 tins
Camel Brand in tins125°		„	3 10 0

The following are to-day's quotations for Saturday's report in the "Bombay Gazette" :—

The Burmah Oil Company's productions :—

Ex-Godown Price. Delivery charges extra.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins	...	5	8 0
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins		4	8 0

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld. ...	100	100	14 p.c.	275
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	13 p.c.	1760xd
Bank of India ...	100	50	6 „	68
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	14 „	1665
Bank of Madras...	500	500	12 „	1420
Bank of Burmah ...	100	100	7 „	136
Bank of Bangoon ...	100		6 „	100
Bank of Baroda ...	100	50	7 „	67
Credit Bank of India Ld...	50	10	5 „	10¼
National Bank of India...	25	12½	12 p.c.	570
Punjab National Bank...	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India...	50	30	8	33
Specie Bank ...	100	50	7	51½
The Bombay Mercantile Bank Ld. ...	100	10	6½	9½
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	15 p.c.	£59
Eastern Bank ...	£ 10	£ 4	...	78
Mercantile Bank ...	£25	£12½	7 „	£19
Do.	25	12½	7 „	18-10
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Ld.	$125	$125	£2	...

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	yr. 10	525
Alliance	1000	1000	...	62½
Berar Mfg	200	200	...	135
Bombay Cotton Mfg ...	500	500	40	155
Bombay Dyeing and M. Co... ...	250	250	15	550
Bombay United ...	250	250	Nil	300
Century	100	100	3	185
Central India ...	500	500	70	1755
Colaba	1000	1000	...	700
Ohho Silk	500	500	20	460
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	30	1167½
Coronation Mills	500	500	...	600
Connaught	300	300	...	192½
Coorla	1000	1000	yr. 20	450
Crescent	100	100	4	67½
Currimbhoy	1000	1000	...	820
Crown	500	500	20	400
David	250	250	10	372½
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	10	410
Empress	500	500	...	210
Edward Sassoon Mill...	200	200	nil	182½
Fazulbhoy	250	250	...	200
Framji Petit	1000	1000	25	1165
Finlay Mills	250	250	10	247½
Gola Mohur	500	500	yr. 20	200
Hindustan	1000	1000	25	460
Howard and Bullough ...	500	500	15	360
Hyderabad	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton... ...	500	500	...	125
Indian Mfg... ...	1000	1000	...	315
Indo-China Mfg... ...	1000	1000	nil	700
James Greaves	500	500	...	235
Jamshed Mfg... ...	250	250	5	147½
Jivraj Baloo	1000	1000	...	280
Jubilee Mills	1000	1000	...	175
Khandesh	1000	610	25	760
Khatow Makonjee... ...	1000	1000	45	805
Kohinoor	500	500	15	635
Leopold	100	100	...	70½
Lakshmi Cotton... ...	1000	1000	yr. 100	1300
Madras United ...	1000	1000	50	2500
Maneckji Petit ...	1000	1000	30	2580
Morarji Goculdas ...	1000	1000	60	2760
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning ...	30	30	...	...
Moon	1000	1000	...	100
New Great Eastern ...	200	200	6	165
New City of Bombay ...	500	500	20	745
Pancaix	100	100	6	75
Presidency	1000	1000	...	350
Queen	1000	1000	nil	100
Ripon	1000	1000	...	400
Sassoon Cotton ...	1000	1000	50	785
Sassoon Silk	500	500	yr. 35	537½
Sholapur	1000	1000	125	4250½
S. Mahratha	250	250	15	125
Standard

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

London, July 28.

A NOTABLE AMENDMENT.

Under the prompt stimulus of loyal opinion at the Cape General Botha has hurried up to the the line in the matter of Colonial adhesion to the Motherland in time of trouble. The vicious heresy of the "Volksstem," in proclaiming neutrality, is not new to retentive ears, for Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Fisher have flirted with it extensively, the one under the blandishments of Washington, and the other under the fear of his native Labour party. But one has yet to hear to revised version of their views when Sir Wilfrid seeks re-election, and Mr. Fisher lands and meets the full tide of Australian indignation already described. General Botha, with the slimness characteristic of his race, took a middle course, and met the "Volksstem" view with a demurrer which was more apparent than substantial for he fell back on the formula that it is Britain's enemy which decided whether her colonies shall fight for her. But there are some amendments that fail to improve things, and, one finding himself denounced by the chief organs at the Cape, the General has done the necessary patching. He now proclaims, through his secretary, that there can be no question of optional neutrality, whether the Mother Country is at war or not. This, coupled with recent assurances from himself and Mr. Sauer that there are no dissensions in the Union Ministry, in enough to go on with; but one could wish that it had come from him spontaneous and complete, without correction or coercion.

THE MESOPOTAMIAN TEST.

From an interview published in the "Chronicle" it appears that Sir William Willcocks has resigned his post of adviser to the Turkish Public Works Department for reasons of health, and not because of any friction with the Ottoman authorities. This explanation has its good and its bad side. It is most regrettable that Sir William should be unable to continue his invaluable service to a project which is so largely the concept of his own brain, and which he is so peculiarly fitted to set upon the road towards fruition. On the orther hand, it is well to know that it is not the characteristic failings of Oriental administration that have brought about his retirement—as the first announcement must have suggested in a good many quarters. The reclamation of Mesopotamia will afford a searching test of the constructive resources of the new spirit in Turkey. Sir William Willcocks has prepared in full detail a programme which dwarfs the undertakings of our own Development Commission, since its immediate features involve the spending of £5,000,000 on irrigation, and a similar sum upon agriculture. When the Young Turks have converted these projects into accomplished facts, they will have earned the right to claim their place among progressive nationalities.

"TO OBLIGE A LADY."

Chivalry, which was "laughed out of Europe" so many centuries ago, has found a kindlier home upon the other side of the Atlantic. In this country, a would-be bride who found herself repudiated at the very steps of the altar would have no option but to faint and be carried home in the arms of her tearful, mortified, and indignant relatives. But when Miss Dolores Owens, of Cincinnati, journeyed to Jersey City last summer for the purpose of her nuptials with a naval surgeon, and found herself a veritable lady of sorrow by reason of her lover turning up in a state intoxication and declaring that he was going upon a voyage "en garcon," the post deserted by Philip drunk was immediately occupied by a Philip sober. "A young gentleman of independent fortune" at once volunteered to understudy the defaulting bridge room, and Miss Owens and her mother accepted the timely proposal "because all our neighbours were aware that Dolores had gone to New Jersey to be married," and the explanation of her returning single would have been too laborious to contemplate. "A marriage of convenience" receives quite a new connotation from this charming story of true politeness, and the union has now been brought to an appropriate end by one of those ever-ready Divorce Courts which must make the American domestic problem such an easy one.

THE EX-SHAH'S RETURN.

There is no need to be precipitate in concluding that the return of Mohammed Ali to Persia means that the Persian fat is now definitely in the fire. Explanations must first be forthcoming, from Russia and elsewhere. At the same time, this move is undoubtedly most disquieting. The ex-Shah was guaranteed his pension of £16,500 during good behaviour, and Russia undertook to see that he kept the peace. It follows that he will now forfeit his pension, but unfortunately that outcome, which in itself need worry nobody but Mohammed Ali, is only the minor part of the matter. What is going to happen in Persia? It is undeniable that the Mejlias has not been exactly a brilliant success, and only a few persons below the gangway on either side of our House of Commons can suppose that that is simply because the Mejlias has not had an entirely free hand. But the return of the ex-Shah scarcely seems calculated to improve matters. Our own position is confined practically to requiring that order and security shall be maintained as far as may be. Obviously, if civil war is to recur, that condition goes to the winds. Russia has, no doubt, already been asked to explain how Mohammed Ali contrived to slip past her guardians of the frontier.

THROUGH AT LAST.

The passing of the Bill in promotion of the new St. Paul's Bridge was determined during the week by three considerations in the main, not to mention the powerful advocacy of Mr. Balfour. In the first place the opinion of architectural experts was divided between the two schemes. In the second place, the question of linking up the tramway systems, north and south, has been shelved until the stability of the Cathedral has been settled. And in the third, it cannot be said that public opinion has veered one way or the other, so that, as in all such cases, the cause of public utility and thrift has had its way. There was one contribution to the debate, however, which one may fairly admit baffles once comprehension. The London County Council has an obvious right to be heard, seeing that it helps to pay the piper, but the member for North St. Pancras was not very happy in defending the Council, for while his attack on the Bill was futile, his defence was worse. He said the Council had never given any attention to the question whether this scheme was the best available; and if this was so, one can only ask why it sent its Chief Engineer to support it? To lent official countenance to an important and critical project involving millions of money, and then back out, is a poor course of procedure; and as this is the first case in which the Council has co-operated with the City Corporation in regard to a big traffic improvement, one hopes that by the next time it will learn more consistency and straight forwardness.

THE MATTINS HAT.

The rector of Bathwick has solved the question why men no longer flock to church. It is chiefly because of the size of the women's hats, he told his Bishop and the Church of England Men's Society at Bath. One man at least has complained to the rector that these hats prevent him from seeing or hearing anything, and announced that he will not go to church again until a reform takes place. One is familiar enough, unhappily, with the nuisance in the theatre; but the trouble in church is in some ways surprising. Nobody in the theatre has ever complained that the matinee hat obstructed his ears. And what is there to see in church, except where elaborate ritual prevails? Besides, the sheltering hat would seem to afford admirable cover for a nap in sermon time. However, if this plea is generally supported, something will have to be done, even in church. Unfortunately, it is impossible for the clergy to appeal to women to remove their hats when the service is about to begin, since an uncovered woman is against ecclesiastical rule. There is nothing for it but either to request women to come in unfashionably small hats, which might only exchange a dearth of women for one of men, or to provide special church caps which might be substituted for the outdoor hat at a cloak-room in the church porch.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

SCRUBB'S AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., LTD., Guildford St., LONDON, S.E.

ASK FOR

PHUL-NANA

Regd.

The Fascinating Perfume

(of all Chemists & Perfumers)

J. GROSSMITH & SON LONDON.

Tired Feeling?

Prof. JAMES'

Electro-Tonic Pearls,

The ideal, natural, positive remedy for that tired feeling.
Gives a good appetite, makes you strong. Makes you feel good and look good.
Makes rich, red blood.
Builds up run down systems, increases vital force, clears mentality.
Corrects all faults of stomach, blood, liver and bowels.
The finest tonic medicine for old and young.
For workers or thinkers.
For students and the aged.
A very pleasant medicine that any one can take.

Price Rs. 2-0 per bottle of 40 Pills.

Rs. 5-8-0 for 3 bottles.

Eyes Exposed to Sun, Wind, Dust and Smoke Need Murine. Its Soothing, Health Restoring Influences Appeal to Autoists, Tourists, Railroad Men, Mechanics, Firemen and Students.

Murine Eye Remedy. Two drops—no smarting—Feels fine.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine, and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,

JUMMA MUSJID, No. 2, BOMBAY.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL

SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, or should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has by a reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—EXCURESKEIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIRE EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities from whatever cause arising, but

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS,
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 46, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 15, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have scores of letters from all parts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR...

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

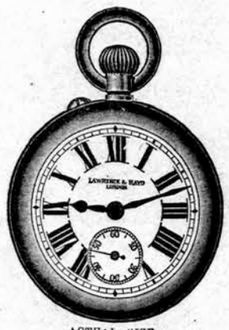
THE "TURRET" NICKEL KEYLESS WATCH

As supplied to His Majesty's Forces for use in all parts of the World.

Nickel Silver Case 1 7/8in. diameter, very strong and close fitting, thoroughly protecting movement from pressure and dust enamelled dial with sunk seconds and bold Roman figures.

PRICE Rs. 10 only.

EXCELLENT TIMEKEEPER.



THOROUGHLY RELIABLE.

ACTUAL SIZE.

The price of the "TURRET" Keyless Watch (Rs. 10 only) must not be accepted as any criterion of its quality as a thoroughly reliable timekeeper, as the movement is of unusual excellence, jewelled in 15 holes, and for

HARD WEAR AND ROUGH USE

is equal in time-keeping qualities to the most expensive watch on the market. Best Solid Leather Wristlet, suitable for above, Re. 2-8 extra.

LAWRENCE & MAYO.

Manufacturing Opticians & Admiralty Chart Agents, 67 & 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.

Branches in the East:

CAIRO, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS & RANGOON;

BOMBAY OFFICE No. 44, HORNBY ROAD, (MACMILLAN BUILDINGS.)

Telephone No. 1827.

Stephens'

Inks

Stephens'

Ribbons

AND

Carbons

for Typewriters.

TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL

Packed Free. All charges prepaid to your door direct from our Factory. Highest-grade British made MEAD

COVENTRY FLYERS

WARRANTED FIFTEEN YEARS.

Defiance, Puncture-Resisting or Dunlop Tyres, Coasters, Variable-Speed Gears, Flyer or Brooks' Saddles, etc.

LATEST MODELS £3. 10s. to £9

Tyres and accessories half usual prices.

AGENTS wanted in each district. Write at once, using sufficient postage, for Free Art Catalogue and our Special Offer on sample machine.

MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, Dept. 828, LIVERPOOL.

THE CHOICEST OF CHOICE PIANOS.

HIRE OR PURCHASE.

BLÜTHNER.
BROADWOOD.
SCHIEDMAYER.
RICHd. LIPP.
STEINWEG NACHF.

CROWN PIANOS.
CROWN ORGANS,

PIANO-PLAYERS.
PLAYER-PIANOS.

New Pianos from Rs. 550. Second-hand from Rs. 200.

UPRIGHT OR HORIZONTAL GRAND PIANOS.

BUILT SPECIALLY FOR THE INDIAN CLIMATE.

FOR CASH OR ON THE EASY PAYMENT SYSTEM.

Descriptive illustrated list on application.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

ESTABLISHED 1873. BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE OLD LAMP BRAND

CROSSE & BLACKWELL C & B CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

TABLE DELICACIES.

In Special Tins with Extra Lid.

PICKLES, SOUPS, JAMS,
JELLIES, POTTED MEATS,
MALT VINEGAR, . . .
SALAD OIL. . . . .

Agents for Lea & Perrins' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRICE Rs. 3.

THE

Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.

RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS

FROM

1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4²³⁄₃₂d.

ALSO

Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,

2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1909.

THE EASY WAY

TO GROW HAIR.

IF YOUR HAIR is defective, that is, if it is falling off or turning prematurely grey, use this marvellous oil Keshranjan. It will perfectly cure all such defects, clear and cheer the brain and grow thick black hair. It is exceedingly sweet-scented.

Price Re. 1-5 per Phial (Post paid.)

SARVANGASUNDARA RASA, COMPOUND POWER OF GOLD,

This is one of the foremost medicines in Consumption or Phthisis. It cures all varieties of Consumption or Phthisis, and allays all the painful symptoms and affections supervening that dreadful disease.

Price per 7 doses ... ... Rs. 3
Packing and postage ... ... As. 3

Diabetes cure—The sovereign remedy for diabetes melotus and insipidus. All complaints cease rapidly and the cure is complete in a month.

Price Rs. 5 Post free Rs. 5-11.

PRESCRIPTIONS with or without Medicines are sent to every part of India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Cape and the British Isles, on receipt of concise description of disease.

Kaviraj Nagendra Nath Sen,

GOVT. MEDICAL DIPLOMA-HOLDER.

M, Ch. S, (Paris), M. Ch. S. (America), M. S. Ch. I. (London), M. S, A, S, London, &c., &c.

Nos. 18-1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY,

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, or sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

A Tonic Free from Alcohol

Are you pale, weak, easily tired, and do you lack nerve power? Ask your doctor if Ayer's Sarsaparilla would not be good for you. He knows, and will advise you wisely. Not a drop of alcohol in this medicine. It puts red corpuscles into the blood, gives steady, even power to the nerves; and all without stimulation. Make no mistake. Take only those medicines the best doctors endorse. Ask your own doctor.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

The Undermentioned Medicines are prepared from Herbs.

A BOON SUFFERING HUMANITY

SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

I possess numerous certificates from officials, Europeans, Parsees, Mahomedans, Hindus on all diseases. Those who wish to be convinced, are requested to come and inspect them

SURGERY can only give temporary relief to the following diseases. They can be radically cured by the unfailing medicines described below:—

HYDROCELE in any form, acute, or chronic, Hernia, Elephantiasis and all forts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 95 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES.—Fistula, Fissure of the anus, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum, which cause much irritation, burning and pain, are thoroughly cured without the least pain or inconvenience to sufferers.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY.—The undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, loins, and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find roster happiness under such condition and feel very miserable. They can be easily cured and can experience a reduction of 4 to 8 inches in their body after 15 days' application of oil. Also Rheumatism Gout, and Paralyses, acute of chronic, cured by the application of oil and pill. The effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment.

SPERMATORRHEA, STERLITY, and monthly disorders, and other obstinate uterine diseases are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be.

DIABETES.—Insipid as Mellbes—and complaints thereto, both acute and caronic, are thoroughly cured harmless Vegetable Pills.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in Throat or Chest, Sour, Bitter or Sweet taste the mouth, heartburn, headache caused thereby, and loss of appetite are easily cured.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS.—Watery, blood or pus discharges from the nose, formation of scales or fresh globules in the nose causing obstruction to breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.

PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO THE INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.

Price as follows:—
For Hydrocele, Hernia and Elephantatis Pills and Oil for 30 days, Rs. 15-8.
For Piles, Fistula, Ointment and Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-8
For Windy & Fatty body, Oil for 15 days, Rs. 6-8
For Spermatorhea, Sterility, Monthly Disorders, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8
For Diabetes, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.
For Bilious complaints, Dyspepsia, &c., Pills for 15 days Rs. 4-8,
For Nasal Diseases, Smelling powder for 15 days, Rs. 4-8;
For Rheumatism, Gout and Paralysis, Pills and Oil for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

LEPROSY—Black and white—and BLOOD-DISORDERS are satisfactorily cured by my remarkable remedy consisting of pills and ointment for 15 days, Rs. 10-8.

ELEPHANTIASIS and similar inflammatory complaints of legs and hands, causing pain, itching, and irritation cured thoroughly by the use of the oil. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 10-8

ASTHMA, COUGH, Difficult Respiration, Hooping Cough, Cold, Throat Irritation, Consumption, Blood Phlegm, and similar diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, are cured by a month's treatment. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

EPILEPSY HEMICRANIA, habitual Head-ache, Dropsy, after-effects of mercury and other mineral poisons mouth diseases, are all very successfully treated Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

OPHTHALMIA.—Obstinate eye and ear diseases, redness, watery or pus discharges, soreness, CATARACT, burning, piercing pain, shortness of sight, flashes, night blindness, are relieved by harmless applications which neither burn nor produce any inconvenience to patients. Pills or mixture or 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

IMPOTENCY, SPERMATORRHEA, LOSS OF NERVE POWER are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be. Rapid SEMINAL DISCHARGES, the results of thoughtless excesses and errors of youth are entirely cured, GREAT RETENTIVE POWER and perfect MANHOOD restored to the complete satisfaction of sufferers. Unfailing potent remedies of harmless nature are always kept in stock. Pills or oil (as the case may be) for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

MENSTRUAL TROUBLES, Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Sterility, Prolapsus, Uteri, Threatened Miscarriage, Tumour and other obstinate Uterine Diseases are speedily cured without any chance of recurrence Pills for 15 days, Rs. 8-8.

CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA DYSENTERY sudden and periodical COLIC PAINS are cured by unfailing remedies which surpass all other preparations. Pills for 15 days Rs. 6-8

Up-country orders Promptly executed by Value Payable Post.

Up-country patients are requested clearly their to state age disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

In addition to the abovementioned medicines there are several other superior medicines of different prices for complaints mentioned above and also for several other complaints, the prices and other information for which may be had on application by Post or by personal interview disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

Apply to DR. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, of Benares, Motiwalla's Chawl, near old Tram Terminus, Tardeo Bridge, Tardeo, Bombay.

CERTIFICATE

Dear Sir—I have much pleasure to say, that your Medicine effected me a perfect cure from hydrocele and piles from which I had been suffering for the last 12 years and my wife from the undue increase of fatness in body which she was suffering from for the same period.

I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.

Yours faithfully—(Sd) H. W. WILLIAMS.
Bombay, 14th February 1910.

CERTIFICATE

To DR. BALKRISHNA NARAYEN JOSHI, Tram Terminus Tardeo.

Dear Doctor—I wish to bring these few lines to your notice for the benefit of other sufferers I was suffering great agony from Hydrocele and Piles for almost a period of 12 years and tried many doctors both native and European, but to no avail I almost gave up all hopes of ever finding a cure but you will be glad to hear that since using the Pills and Ointment prescribed by you, I found instant relief and a thorough cure.

Thanking you for the same and I sincerely trust your medicines will be soon known by all sufferers, I would very much advise you to advertise more freely in all newspapers, I shall always recommend you tomy friends.

Yours faithfully,
J. W. BREAKEY Government Telegraphs,
8th September, 1909.

THE BEST "APENTA" NATURAL APERIENT WATER

FILLED AT THE SOURCE, BUDA-PEST, HUNGARY.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS

A purely Vegetable Sweetmeat. Sold in Bottles by all Druggists.

Keating's Worm Tablets furnish a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for Intestinal or Thread Worms. Perfectly safe, mild, and especially adapted for children. To be obtained of all Druggists.

Proprietors, THOMAS KEATING, London, Eng.

Digitized by financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NEW PATTERN NICKEL LEVER WATCH.

The Sandow Lever

BEST VALUE IN INDIA.

Rs. 10.

Only Manufactured and Sold by

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

Watch and Clock Specialists,

31, Hornby Road, BOMBAY,

This Watch has been specially designed for rough wear. It keeps good time, and will run on well for years.

Nickel Silver case.

Rs. 10.

Illustrations of dial and movement are shewn exact size. Supplied in Box with spare glass and spring and guaranteed for 12 Months.

"CAUTION—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE" is protected "under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of India and "proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any colorable or other "imitation thereof."

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, open to all.

REGISTERED. **DR. LALOR'S** TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and **only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure** for **Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.**

The effect of this Standard **Phosphoric Remedy** in Nervous Debility and its kindred **Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.**

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable **testimonials** from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation **has received** such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,

HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

HORLICK'S

MALTED MILK (In Powder form.)

The Ideal Food for all ages.

Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.

Do you suffer from INSOMNIA? If so, try Horlick's. Sleep is Nature's sweet restorer.

SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.

HORLICK'S is easily digested because of its method of preparation. At the same time it affords ample nourishment. Is assimilated fully and quickly into the system, and thus nourishes the body and builds up the constitution without any undue strain upon the digestive organs. Avoid all indigestible and non-assimilable foods, and so enjoy good health.

NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.

Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, etc.

KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM

KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS:

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils, and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognised."

DR. R. C. CRAFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is Supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with Berry's Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures,

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES:

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Ltd., 182, GRAY'S INN RD., LONDON.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR

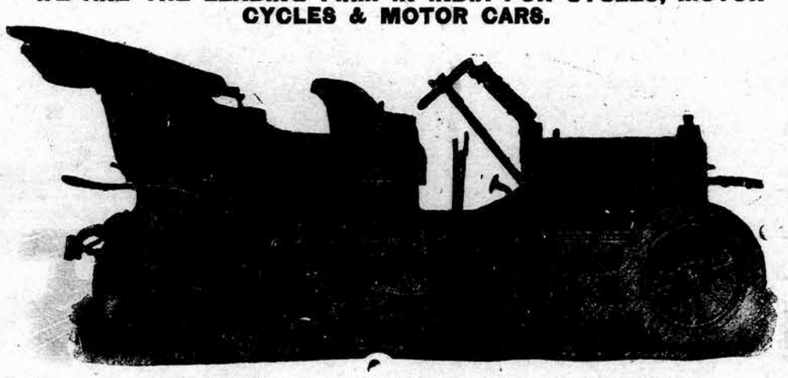
FOR THE SKIN

known for nearly a century as the most soothing, healing, refreshing and emollient milk for the skin ever produced: it prevents and removes Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Redness, and Roughness of the Skin, soothes and heals irritation, cutaneous eruptions more effectually than any other preparation, and imparts a **matchless beauty** to the **complexion** unobtainable by any other means. Warranted harmless. Bottles 2s. 3d., 4s. 6d., and 8s. 6d. Sold by stores, chemists, and Rowlands, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

OUR MOTTO IS

"SECOND TO NONE."

WE ARE THE LEADING FIRM IN INDIA FOR CYCLES, MOTOR CYCLES & MOTOR CARS.



We are Agents for the World's Best Motor Cars, Motor Cycles and Cycles; *viz*:
De Dion Bouton, Renault, Humber, Itala, Rover and the Six Cylinder Standard Cars;
Humber, Motosacoche and Wearwell Motor Cycles;
and
Sunbeam, Humber, Singer, Wearwell and Kaiser-i-Hind Cycles.

We stock Dunlop, Michelin and Continental Tyres and a varied assortment of Cycle and Motor Accessories.

Please send for our 1910 Catalogues.

BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY,

YORK BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, **BOMBAY.**

CARLTON WHISKY

FINEST HIGHLAND MALT

11 YEARS OLD

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co. Ltd.
LONDON.

Obtainable of all Leading Merchants throughout the World.

WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP

is acknowledged as an

ABSOLUTE SPECIFIC

in warding off the bites of

Mosquitos and Other Insects.

Good for Prickly Heat and Refreshing to the Skin.

Proprietors: WRIGHT, LAYMAN & UMNEY, Ltd., LONDON.

To be obtained from all Chemists and Stores, and Wholesale from:—

KATRAK and Co.,
KATRAK'S Buildings, KARACHI.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS, Re.1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA, Re. I.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness, Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day, As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.

WARLI LABORATORY DADAR, BOMBAY.

By Appointment to H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co

OCULISTS & OPTICIANS,

Opp. Government Telegraph Office,

7 Horaby Row, BOMPAY.

THE FIRST AND ONLY FIRM

Who Offer their constituents **Free Services of a Duly Qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon** from **Various Eye Hospitals of Europe, Holding Genuine English Registrable Diplomas.**

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR

EYESIGHT SPECIALIST,

Has **TWENTY-ONE YEARS'** experience in **SIGHT TESTING RETINOSCOPICALLY.**

WE HOLD

Highest Credentials from H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice of Bengal, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon'ble Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor, Mr H. G. Gell, M.V.O., Lt.-Col. Foreman, R.A.M.C., P.M.O., Lt.-Col. G. H. Bull, M.D., I.M.S., Lt.-Col. Peters, M.B., I.M.S., and Other High Personages.

STOCK:—LATEST and MOST PERFECT makes.

PRICES—EXTREMELY MODERATE.

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS and the AGED.

BENGER'S FOOD

assists nature.

It is used mixed with fresh new milk and forms a delicate and nutritive cream which is enjoyed and assimilated when other foods disagree. It is entirely free from rough and indigestible particles which produce irritation in delicate stomachs.

"The Lancet" describes it as "Mr. Benger's admirable preparation."

Mothers and interested persons are requested to write for Booklet "Benger's Food and How to Use it." This contains a "Concise Guide to the Rearing of Infants," and practical information on the care of Invalids, Convalescents, and the Aged. Post free on application to Benger's Food Ltd., Otter Works, Manchester, Eng.

Benger's Food is sold in tins by Druggists, etc., everywhere. 221

Icilma FLUOR CREAM

ENGLAND'S PREMIER TOILET CREAM

Contains the marvellous tonic water from the spring in Algeria. It stimulates the skin to healthy action, the only way to Beauty. Snowy, fragrant, greaseless—prevents roughness and redness—cools and refreshes the skin—and cures insect bites. NEVER grows hair.

Of leading Chemists and Stores.

ICILMA CO., LTD., LONDON, ENG.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. B. H., Re. 1 Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

APIOLINE CHAPOTEAUT

LADIES SAFE REMEDY for functional troubles, delay, pain and those irregularities peculiar to the sex.

PARIS
8, rue Vivienne

Sold by all Chemists

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S

Celebrated

INVALID'S PORT

Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND

NATURAL

ENO'S FRUIT SALT

HEALTH-GIVING

REFRESHING

INVIGORATING

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and practical means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order sixpence.

THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Retail.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Most Valuable Medicine ever discovered.

The best known Remedy for

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

Acts like a charm in

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY & CHOLERA.

Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS. Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP and AGUE.

The only palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT & RHEUMATISM.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

Sold by all Chemists.

Prices in England: 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.

Sole Manufacturers:
J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd.,
LONDON, S.E.

TO ASTHMA SUFFERERS

Instant Relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup & Whooping Cough by the use of POTTER'S ASTHMA CURE. In 1/- Tins (English) Trade. Sold everywhere. Our 1908 Sample and Postcard to POTTER & CLARKE, LTD., Aldersgate Lane, London, E. Mention this Paper. May be obtained of all Chemists.

INSTANT RELIEF.

Agents:—H. TREACHER & Co., Bombay & Poona.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a speedy cure may be administered. Those who use them recommend them to their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free from Sole Agents MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

Printed and Published for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, by N. D'MELLO, at the "Bombay Gazette," Electric Printing Works, No. 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Sole Advertisements Agents in the United Kingdom Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 86, Finsbury Street, London, E.C.